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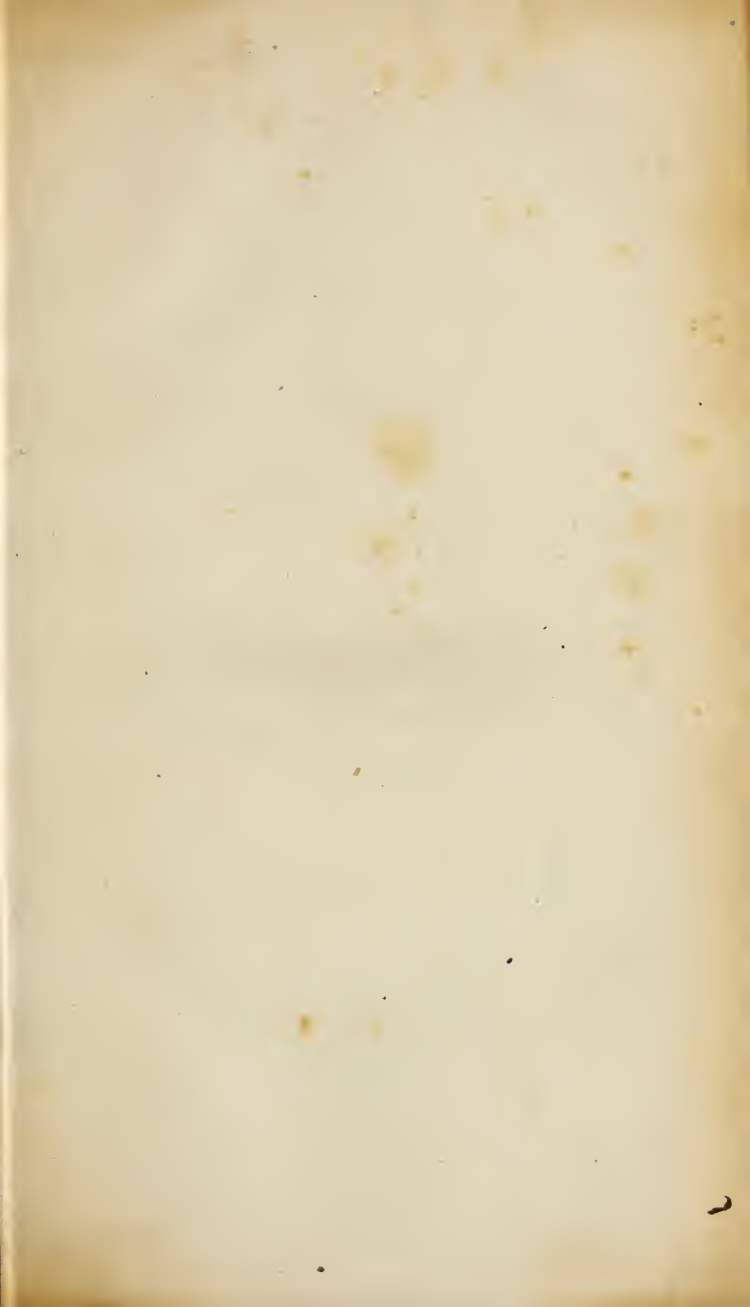


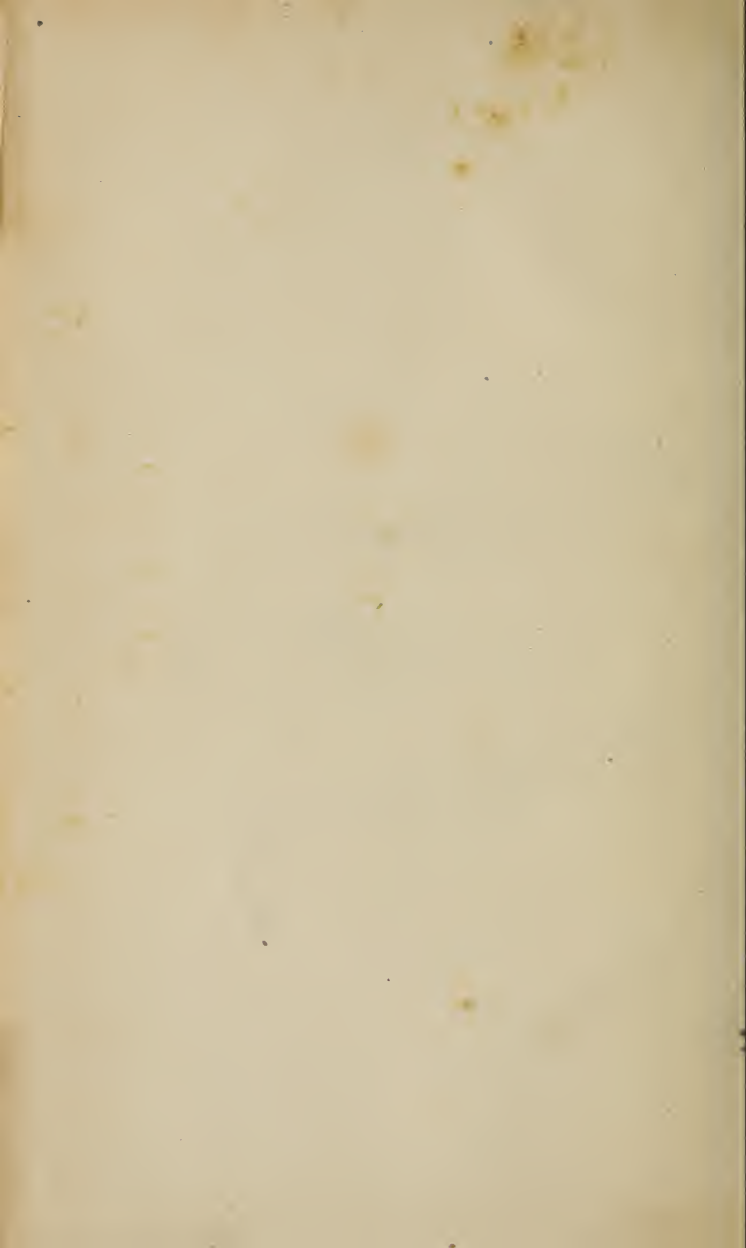
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







A GRAMMAR
OF
THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

FOUNDED UPON THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY

J. GRIMM, BECKER, SCHMITTHENNER, ETC.

BY HEINRICH APEL,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.



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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the author in submitting this elementary work to the judgment of the English public, is to furnish a guide to the German language, founded on an improved system, which embodies, in a practical form, the results to be derived from the great development of the science of grammar made in Germany within the last ten or fifteen years. Teutonic philology has attained its present eminence principally through the extensive historical and comparative investigation of all the Germanic languages, ancient as well as modern, by Jacob Grimm, whose celebrated and truly colossal Grammar* has introduced a new era in philological studies of every kind. Next to Grimm, and adopting his principles, Becker,† Schmitthenner, Herling, Götzinger, &c., have successfully cultivated the same field for practical purposes. Through their efforts, the only true and natural system, as developed in the language itself, and founded on sound historical and logical deductions, has been exhibited in all its wonderful regularity and perfection.

* An excellent analysis of Grimm's Teutonic Grammar may be seen in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for February of the present year.

† Dr. Becker has given an English version of his excellent grammar, but which is rather too philosophical for schools.

The German Grammars hitherto published for Englishmen, are almost all constructed on the antiquated plan of former German grammarians, such as Gottsched, Adelung, Heinsius, &c., the use of which has long since been discontinued in every respectable school and college throughout Germany; for, by their system of arbitrary and artificial rules, built but too often upon the unsafe ground of conjecture, and arranged chiefly according to the principles of Latin Grammar, the view into the true organization of the language remained closed, and consequently a full knowledge of its construction could never be effectually obtained.

In the present little work pains have been taken to facilitate as much as possible, the acquirement of the numerous and otherwise discouraging details and particularities of German grammar, by means of a generalising method, and by a natural, simple, and systematic classification of the individual parts; thus enabling the student to obtain, in a very short time, a clear and comprehensive view of the real structure of the language. The importance of this to its speedy and sound acquirement is too obvious to need enforcement.*

The declension of substantives, as well as the conjugation of verbs, has been extremely simplified; and there

* For this reason also, it has been considered unadvisable to encumber the work with exercises placed under each rule, as such continued interruptions would only serve to confuse the system, and consequently impede the progress of the pupil. A separate little volume, however, containing a course of practical exercises, is in preparation.

The author has edited also a volume of the best German tales and traditions, under the title of "*Märchen und Sagen*," selected from the collections of Grimm, Bechstein, Steffens, Mailáth, &c., with numerous wood-cuts, and a German-English Vocabulary; published by P. Rolandi, 20, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

exists no longer that embarrassing variance in the number and arrangement of the declensions, which characterises all previous grammars. The establishment of the *two orders* of declension and conjugation, adhered to by all German grammarians of the present day, perfectly agrees with the nature of the internal structure of the Teutonic tongue, which admits of but two distinct forms of inflection, viz. the Complex Order and the Simple Order, or the Strong Form and the Weak Form. The difficulties attending the doctrine of the prepositions both in regard to their government and signification, are, to a great extent, removed. In the Syntax, the logical development of the different kinds of sentences, so important to the right understanding of their construction, will afford very material assistance, especially to those not acquainted with the classical languages. The examples in illustration of the various rules and peculiarities of the language, carefully selected from the best German authors, chiefly Göthe and Schiller, will not only serve as an ornament to the Grammar, but fix themselves also far more lastingly on the student's memory, than those common-place phrases, generally found in grammars, which are no sooner read than forgotten.

Concerning the importance and practical utility of the theory of the *formation of words* annexed to this book (in former grammars either entirely omitted, or offering merely some loose and unconnected remarks), the writer may be allowed to quote the opinion of a very great philologist, well-known in this country, viz. Erasmus Rask, who, in his Anglo-Saxon Grammar, on this head observes: "This branch of grammar is, in Anglo-Saxon, as well as in all the Gothic, Slavonian, &c.

tongues, of the highest moment in ascertaining the gender, inflection, derivation, and primitive signification of words, an accurate knowledge of which is, in the dead languages, as indispensable to the understanding and translating them correctly, as it is, in the living ones, to the writing them with elegance and precision, and to the enrichment of them. Neglect of this branch has, in the old grammars, given birth to many difficult and absurd rules, to the framing of which, only some unconnected portions of it have been applied here and there, with other heterogeneous matter, as the occasion required." The same eminent linguist, in his Danish Grammar, says: "It will also be a considerable assistance to the student's memory in recollecting the immense number of words of which a cultivated language consists, if he pay some attention to the manner in which this whole mass is formed from the few original primitives."

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GERMAN GRAMMAR.

ALPHABET.

§ 1. The German Alphabet consists of the following letters:—

CHARACTER.	NAME.	POWER.	CHARACTER.	NAME.	POWER.
A	a a	ah	a in <i>father</i>	l	l
B	b b	bay	b	M	m m em m
C	c c	tsay	ts and k in English	N	n n en n
D	d d	day	d	O	o o o o in <i>more</i>
E	e e	ay	French é close and è open	P	p p pay p
F	f f	eff	f	Q	q q coo kw
G	g g	gay	g in <i>go</i>	R	r r err r
H	h h	hah	h aspirate	S	s s ess s
I	i i	ee	ee in <i>bee</i> , and i in <i>bill</i>	T	t t tay t
J	j j	yot	y consonant in year	U	u u oo oo in <i>fool</i> , u in <i>full</i>
K	k k	kah	k	V	v v fow f
				W	w w vay v in <i>vein</i>
				X	x x ex ks
				Y	y ypsilon i in <i>bill</i>
				Z	z z tset ts

SIMPLE VOWELS.

a e i o u (y).

MODIFIED VOWELS.

Œ	â	pronounced like	<i>a</i>	in	<i>fare</i> .
De	ô	„	„	<i>eu</i>	in French.
Ue	û	„	„	<i>u</i>	in French.

DIPHTHONGS.

ai	}	pronounced like <i>oy</i> in <i>boy</i>			
ay					
au					
au		„	„	<i>ow</i>	in <i>how</i>
eu		„	„	<i>oy</i>	in <i>boy</i>
ei	}	„			
ey					
ie		„	„	<i>ee</i>	in <i>bee</i>

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

ff	ff	pronounced like <i>ff</i>			
pf	pf	„	„	<i>pf</i>	
ch	ch	„	„	<i>ch</i>	in the Scotch <i>loch</i>
sch	sch	„	„	<i>sh</i>	in <i>shoe</i>
ss	ss	„	„	<i>ss</i>	
st	st	„	„	<i>st</i>	
sz	sz	„	„	<i>ss</i>	
tz	tz	„	„	<i>ts</i>	

The pronunciation of the vowels remains always the same, and their sounds do not vary as in English. The vowel *e*, however, is either open, as in *der* (like *a* in *fare*), or close, as in *geh* (like *ei* in *rein*).

The consonants, simple as well as double, are pronounced as pointed out already, but the following is to be observed:—

b and *d* assume a harder sound (*p* and *t*) at the end of words.

ch, at the beginning of a word, before the letter *r*, and in the word *Chor*, is pronounced like *f*.

g, at the end of a word or syllable, has a guttural sound like *ch*, but softer: e. g. *weg*.

t, standing in words of Latin origin before an i, followed by another vowel, is pronounced like tē: e. g. Nation, Patient.

th, is pronounced like a simple t.

All substantives are written with capital letters.

ſ, is written at the beginning of a syllable, and s at the end.

ß, is never used at the end of a word, but f is substituted.

§ 2. ACCENT.

In genuine German words, the accent lies upon the radical or primitive syllable of the word: e. g. gewē'sen, Betrū'niß. The only exception to this rule is found in the adjective lebē'nig.

Note.—Words, however, which are taken from foreign languages, generally retain the original accent: Baro'n, Advoca't.

The following Prefixes are unaccented:—be, emp, ent, er, ge, ver, and zer; as, bē'se'hen, Bē'rdu'ß. The affixes, or terminations of words, are likewise unaccented: glū'ck=lich, spa'r'iam, blu'tig.

Note.—The affix ei, however, of foreign origin (having sprung from the ia, ie of the Roman languages), receives always the full accent, contrary to the laws of German accentuation: Reitere'i, Spielere'i.

In words compounded with particles, the principal accent falls always upon the particle, and the radical syllable of the word receives only the subordinate accent: e. g. a'nfangen, zu'sehen, Ei'ngang, Ab'fall.

Note.—If, however, the particles unter, über, durch, um, wider, hinter, voll and miß be inseparably compounded, they are unaccented; as, über'sehen, widerste'hen.

§ 3. PARTS OF SPEECH.

Words are usually divided into the following three great classes:—

1. *Nouns*, i.e. names of existences, viz. of things, persons, and their qualities; they include the Nouns substantive, adjective, and their representatives the Pronouns.

2. *Verbs*, i. e. words that express the existence and action of things and persons.

3. *Particles*, i. e. words which express the various relations of space, time, cause, and manner that words and sentences bear to each other in speech. The Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections belong to them.

§ 4. INFLECTION OF WORDS.

The inflection of words consists in the alterations which they undergo in order to express the relations of Tense, Mood, Person, Number, and Case. The only description of words which are capable of inflection are substantives, adjectives, pronouns, articles, and verbs; the other words, which are inflexible, are called particles. Words are inflected by change of vowel (*Umlaut*); as, *singen*, *sang*, *gesungen*, *sing*, *sang*, *sung*; by the modification of the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* into *â*, *ô*, *û*, as: *Väter* fathers, *Mütter* mothers, *Töchter* daughters; by the prefix *ge* in the formation of the past participle, as: *ge-sehen* seen, and by adding a termination to the fundamental form of the word: *sag-et* says, *Hauf-es* of the house, *leb-te* lived, *ein-em* to a, &c.

The inflection of Nouns is called Declension, and that of Verbs, Conjugation.

§ 5. THE ARTICLE.

The article is used principally to indicate the individuality of an object. It serves, moreover, for the distinction of the gender, and to supply the deficiency of inflection in substantives. The German language has two articles, the definite and the indefinite.

Note.—The article is neither an original nor an indispensable part of speech. The definite article *der*, *die*, *das*, has sprung from the demonstrative pronoun *der*, *die*, *das*, and the indefinite article *ein*, from the numeral *Ein*. The Latin language has no article at all, by which it gains in brevity of expression, but loses in precision and clearness.

DECLENSION,

1. OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
N. der	die	das	die, the
G. des	der	des	der, of the
D. dem	der	dem	den, to the
A. den	die	das	die, the

2. OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ein	ein=e	ein, a
G. ein=eß	ein=er	ein=eß, of a
D. ein=em	ein=er	ein=em, to a
A. ein=en	ein=e	ein, a

The application of the articles is generally the same in German as in English.

The definite article *der, die, das*, designates a determinate individual, or also several determinate individuals, the whole species of which is expressed by the substantive; e.g., *der Bote kömmt von dem Könige*, the messenger comes from the king. *Man muß den Tag nicht vor dem Abend loben*, we must not praise the day before the evening is come. *Der Streit ist, ob der Bauer soll Herr sein in dem Lande, oder der Kaiser*, the dispute is whether the peasant or the emperor is to be master of the land.—*Schiller*.

The indefinite article *ein, eine*, designates only an indeterminate individual of the whole species. Several indeterminate individuals of the same kind are expressed in the plural without article: as, *es war einmal ein König und eine Königin*, there was once a king and a queen. *Ein edler Mensch zieht edle Menschen an*, a noble-minded man attracts noble-minded people.—*Goethe*. *Der Mensch erfährt, er sei auch, wer er mag, ein letztes Glück und einen letzten Tag*, every man, be he who he may, will live to see a last happiness and a last day.—*Goethe*.

Those abstract nouns, in which no individual is distinguished,

are used without article: e. g. Krieg ist ewig zwischen List und Argwohn; nur zwischen Glauben und Vertrauen ist Friede, war is ever between cunning and suspicion, peace is only between faith and confidence.—*Schiller*.

Note.—The definite article is generally used with substantive infinitives, and always with adjectives of an abstract signification, used substantively, as, das Stehen ermüdet, standing tires; das Arbeiten gefällt ihm nicht, working pleases him not. Der Mensch verlangt erst das Neue, suchet das Nützliche dann mit unermüdllichem Fleiße, endlich begehrt er das Gute, das ihn erhebt und werth macht, man desires first the new, then he seeks with unwearied diligence the useful, at last he demands the good, which elevates him, and makes him worthy.—*Göthe*.

The definite article is often required when the whole genus of things or creatures, or the entire extent of an abstract notion is to be indicated, e. g. Der Wein erfreut des Menschen Herz, wine gladdens the heart of man.—*Göthe*. Die Zeit bringt Rosen, time brings roses. Die Kunst ist lang, das Leben kurz; das Urtheil schwierig, die Gelegenheit flüchtig, art is long, life short; judgment difficult, opportunity fugitive.—*Göthe*. Der Ernst überrascht uns, earnestness takes us by surprize.—*Göthe*.

The definite article is very frequently used with proper names and abstract substantives, in order to indicate the case of the substantive, especially the genitive and dative, e. g. Der Tod des Socrates, the death of Socrates. Sucht die Verräther in des Gallas Lager, seek the traitors in the camp of Gallas.—*Schiller*. Er war mit Niemand als dem Octavio, he was with no one but Octavio. Höre die Stimme gutes Rathes und der Vernunft, hear the voice of good counsel and of reason.—*Göthe*. Es blühet Tugend aus der Tugend Saamen, virtue blooms out of the seed of virtue.—*Göthe*.

Proper names do not require the article, except in the plural, or when they are used figuratively for the whole species, as die Fabier, the Fabii. Der Tyrtæus unserer Zeit, the Tyrtæus of our time. The article must be used also when an adjective is joined to the proper name, as: der unsterbliche Schiller, the immortal Schiller.

The adjective meist most, always takes the article, as: die meisten Leute, most people.

If several substantives of the same gender and number follow each other, only the first requires the article, as : *der Vater, Sohn und Schwager sind angekommen*, the father, son and brother in law have arrived. But if substantives, following each other, be of different genders or numbers, the proper article must be repeated, as : *der Garten, das Haus und die Mühle gehören ihm*, the garden, house and mill belong to him.

If a substantive in the genitive case should precede another substantive, the article before the latter is omitted, e. g. *Des Menschen Wille, das ist sein Glück*, the will of man is his fortune.—*Schiller*. *Des Himmels Güngungen sind immer die besten*, the dispensations of heaven are always the best.—*Lessing*.

The following are contractions of the definite article with prepositions:—

am Wasser instead of an dem Wasser			
anß	„	„	an daß „
aufß	„	„	auf daß „
beim	„	„	bei dem „
durchß	„	„	durch daß „
fürß	„	„	für daß „
im	„	„	in dem „
inß	„	„	in daß „
vom	„	„	von dem „
zum	„	„	zu dem „
zur Erde	„	„	zu der Erde.

§ 6. SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are those words which express every object of sense and of reflection, and are divided into

COMMON, ABSTRACT, AND PROPER.

Common substantives are those which express all objects in nature, such as : man, house, animal, tree.

Abstract substantives are those which express all objects of the understanding, but which have no real existence out of the mind, such as : hope, faith, reflection.

Proper substantives are the names of persons, places, countries, &c. as : William, Paris, Spain.

§ 7. THE GENDER.

The German language distinguishes three genders; the masculine, feminine, and neuter. The distinction in living beings naturally gives the rule of two genders, the masculine and feminine; to inanimate things, having no natural gender, Grammar assigns a third, called the neuter; but as language represents things in some degree as living beings, it frequently extends to them also a natural gender, e. g. *Der Fluß*, the river; *die Blume*, the flower.

Note.—In the Low-German dialect or *Plattdeutsch*, substantives have only two genders, i. e. a personal and a neuter, being distinguished by the articles *de* and *dat*.

The gender in language, according to Grimm, is an extension of the natural gender to every object. By this operation of the human imagination a number of expressions, containing otherwise dead and abstract notions, have received, as it were, life and sensation, and by taking the forms and inflections of the real gender, there has been spread imperceptibly over the whole language a charm of motion, and at the same time a binding connection of the parts of speech; by which also monotony of expression is prevented, and the language gains in variety and grace.

As the masculine and feminine genders are extended to inanimate things, so also is the neuter gender applied to beings, the natural gender of which is represented to be as yet undefined. The neuter gender is therefore especially given to that which is young, little, and to the appellation of a whole species of creatures, e. g. *das Kind*, the child; *das Lamm*, the lamb; *das Kalb*, the calf; *das Thier*, the animal; *das Pferd*, the horse; *das Vieh*, the cattle.

The number of words, however, the gender of which may be known from their signification and nature is but small. In

all the remaining words the gender depends on the form of the word, and can only be understood and explained by it.

Note.—Since the gender of by far the greater number of substantives can be known only from the form of the word, it becomes indispensable to have an acquaintance with that most important, but hitherto almost entirely neglected branch of Grammar, "*The Formation of Words*;" consequently, the gender of substantives belonging to that category has been introduced under the head of "*The Formation of the Substantive*," which is its proper place, and by the study of which alone a sound and practical knowledge of it can be acquired. The declension of substantives, however, being based chiefly upon a knowledge of the genders, it is here necessary to give the general rules.

§ 8. OF THE MASCULINE GENDER ARE—

The names of all males, also the names of winds, of the seasons, months and days.

All words ending in *ig*, *ing* and *ling*.

§ 9. OF THE FEMININE GENDER ARE—

The names of all females, most of the names of rivers, and of trees; exceptions to the rivers are, *der Rhein*, *der Main*, *der Neckar*, *der Po*, *der Nil*, *der Ganges*, *der Euphrat*; and to the trees, *der Ahorn*, the maple; and those names compounded with *der Baum*, and *der* (in old German *tera*, i. e. tree) as *der Høllunder* (old German *holun-tra*, i. e. hollow tree), elder tree; *der Bachholder*, the juniper.

Note 1.—*Das Weib* (old German *daz wip*, from the Gothic *vaibjan*, to bind), according to Heyse, derives its neuter gender from having been originally considered as a thing, property, or object of possession. The same *das Mensch*, the wench, as a term of contempt. *Das Mädchen*, the girl, and *das Fräulein*, the miss, are neuter on account of their diminutive termination, although they have long lost such signification,

Note 2.—*Der Mond*, the moon, according to the *Edda* the son of *Mundilfoeri* is masculine, and *die Sonne*, his sister, feminine.

All substantives ending in *heit*, *feit*, *schaft*, *ei*, *in* (*inn*), *ung*, and those abstract nouns formed from adjectives by the affix *e* with modification of vowel, as : *die Größe*, the greatness; *die Güte*, the kindness.

§ 10. OF THE NEUTER GENDER ARE—

The names of metals, countries, places and diminutive nouns.
Exceptions—*der Stahl*, the steel; *der Zombach*, pinchbeck; *der Zink*, zinc; and the following names of countries, *die Pfalz*, the Palatinate; *die Schweiz*, Switzerland; *die Türkei*, Turkey.

All kinds of words which, without being real substantives, are used substantively as abstract nouns, or nouns of things, as: *das Gehen*, walking; *das Reiten*, riding; *das Gute*, the good; *das Schöne*, the beautiful; *das Große*, the great. If adjectives, however, are used as personal names, they must have a personal gender, e. g. *der Weise*, the sage; *die Deutsche*, the German lady.

The letters of the alphabet, as: *das A*, *das B*, *das C*.

All words ending in *chen* and *lein* (diminutives), and most of those in *sel*, *sal*, and *niß*.

§ 11. GENDER OF COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

Compound substantives retain the gender of the ground-word, i. e. of the last, even in contradiction to the natural gender as: *das Frauenzimmer*, the lady; *die Mannsperson*, the male person; *die Schildwache*, the sentinel.

Note 1.—Several substantives with the ground-word *der Muth* are feminine, as: *die Anmuth*, grace; *die Demuth*, humility; *die Armuth*, poverty.

Note 2.—The names of places are always neuter, whether the ground-word be masculine or feminine. *Die Wartburg* is an exception.

§ 12. GENDER OF FOREIGN SUBSTANTIVES.

Foreign substantives, after having been received into the German language, generally retain the gender of the original tongue, e. g. *die Nation*, the nation.

Exceptions.—Many substantives, which have thrown off their foreign termination, also adopt other genders according to the analogy of German words of like forms, as: *der Altar*, the altar; *der Scepter*, the scepter, &c.

§ 13. Some substantives have two genders, generally con-

nected with a difference of signification, as: *der Band*, the volume; *das Band*, the ribbon; *der See*, the lake; *die See*, the sea.

§ 14. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

For the declension of substantives and adjectives, as well as for the conjugation of verbs, there are only two forms, but these are very distinct, viz.—

I.—THE COMPLEX ORDER.

II.—THE SIMPLE ORDER.

Note.—The Complex Order is also called the *strong form*, and the Simple Order the *weak form*. The Complex Order is the most ancient mode of inflection.

The genitive case of the singular may be considered as the characteristic sign of inflection between these two essentially different forms of declension. All substantives (except those which are feminine) belonging to the Complex Order, take the termination *eſ* or *ſ* in the genitive singular, and those of the Simple Order *en* or *n*.

The Complex Order includes words of all genders, but the Simple only such as are masculine or feminine.

I. COMPLEX ORDER.

II. SIMPLE ORDER.

<i>Sing. N.</i> —	—	—	<i>Sing. N.</i> —
G.— <i>eſ</i>	— <i>eſ</i>	— <i>ſ</i>	G.— <i>en</i>
D.— <i>e</i>	— <i>e</i>	—	D.— <i>en</i>
A.—	—	—	A.— <i>en</i>
<i>1st. Form.</i>	<i>2nd Form.</i>	<i>3d. Form.</i>	
<i>Plur. N.</i> — <i>e</i>	— <i>er</i>	—	<i>Plur. N.</i> — <i>en</i>
G.— <i>e</i>	— <i>er</i>	—	G.— <i>en</i>
D.— <i>en</i>	— <i>ern</i>	— <i>n</i>	D.— <i>en</i>
A.— <i>e</i>	— <i>er</i>	—	A.— <i>en</i>

Examples.

<i>Sing. N.</i> Sohn	Bad	Vogel	<i>Sing. N.</i> Graf
G. Sohn=es	Bad=es	Vogel=s	G. Graf=en
D. Sohn=e	Bad=e	Vogel	D. Graf=en
A. Sohn	Bad	Vogel	A. Graf=en
<i>1st Form.</i>	<i>2d Form.</i>	<i>3d Form.</i>	
<i>Plur. N.</i> Söhne	Bäder	Vögel	<i>Plur. N.</i> Grafen
G. Söhne	Bäder	Vögel	G. Graf=en
D. Söhne=en	Bäder=ern	Vögel=n	D. Graf=en
A. Söhne	Bäder	Vögel	A. Graf=en

§ 15. Rules and Remarks on the use of both orders of inflection.

I. COMPLEX ORDER.

By far the greater number of masculine and neuter words are declined after the Complex Order, on an average 90 out of 100.

The 1st form (nom. plur. e.) comprises the greatest number of substantives declined after this order. It includes especially masculine monosyllabic primitives, generally modifying the vowel in the plural, the feminine primitives enumerated under § 21—2, all of which are subject to a modification of vowel, the neuter monosyllabic primitives under § 21—3 without modification of vowel, and all the masculine and neuter derivative substantives ending in *at*, *end*, *icht*, *ig*, *ling*, *ing*, *rich*, *niß*, *sal* and *sel*; also without modification of vowel in the plural.

The 2nd form (nom. plur. er) includes only the neuter primitives to be found under § 22—1, a few masculine words as exceptions (§ 22—2), and all derivatives ending in *thum*. The termination *er* of this form is always connected with a modification of vowel.

To the 3d form (nom. plur. without termination of inflection) belong only those masculine and neuter words which terminate in *el*, *en*, *er*, *lein* and *chen*. Substantives belonging to this class

do not modify the vowel in the plural, except a few of the masc. gender, to be found under § 23, 1.

§ 16. Feminine substantives are never changed or inflected in the singular, whether they follow the complex or the simple order of declension.

Note.—In the old High-German language feminine substantives were declined also in the singular: They are inflected even now in some peculiar expressions, especially in the language of the people and of poetry; e.g. *auf Erden*, on earth; *von Seiten*, on the part of; *zu Gunsten*, in favour of. *Verstreuet euch ihr Lämmer auf der Heiden*, disperse (your-selves), ye lambs, upon the heath.—*Schiller*. *Du sollst auf Erden für mich zeugen*, thou shalt testify for me on earth.—*Schiller*.

§ 17.—II. SIMPLE ORDER.

1. All feminine substantives are declined after this order, excepting, however, those under § 21, 2, which form their plural after the 1st form of the complex order.

2. All masculine names of persons and animals, of two or more syllables, with the termination *e*, are declined after the Simple Order.

3. No neuter substantive is declined after this order.

4. The termination *en*, in the plural of this order, is never connected with a modification of vowel.

§ 18. A few substantives decline in the singular after the complex, and in the plural after the simple order.

§ 19. In compound substantives, the last component part naturally determines the declension: e.g. *das Landhaus* is declined like *Haus*, *das Hausthier* like *Thier*, *der Zugang* like *Gang*, *der Verkauf* like *Kauf*, &c.

§ 20. MODIFICATION OF VOWELS IN THE PLURAL.

The modification of the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *au* into *â*, *ô*, *û*, *âu*, is necessary:—

1. Always with the plural termination *er*, as: *die Götter*, the gods; *die Irrthümer*, the errors.

2. Always with the plural termination *e* in feminine substantives; as, *die Nächte*, the nights.

3. Generally with the plural termination *e* in masculine primitives; as, *die Bäume*, the trees.

4. With the plural termination *e* in neuter primitives only in the two following: *die Flöße*, the floats; *die Röhre*, the reeds.

5. Masculine and neuter substantives ending in the nom. singular in *el*, *en*, *er*, *lein*, *chen*, do not modify the vowel in the plural. A few masculine words, however (§ 23, 1), must be excepted.

Note.—The two feminine words *Mutter* and *Tochter*, belonging to this class, also modify the vowel in the plural.

The termination *en* (*n*) of the plural of the simple order never admits of the modification of vowel.

DETAILED EXHIBITION OF THE DECLENSIONS.

I. COMPLEX ORDER.

§ 21. 1st Form, nom. plural in *e*.

Singular.

N. der Tisch	die Nacht	das Jahr
G. des Tisches	der Nacht	des Jahres
D. dem Tische	der Nacht	dem Jahre
A. den Tisch	die Nacht	das Jahr.

Plural.

N. die Tische	die Nächte	die Jahre
G. der Tische	der Nächte	der Jahre
D. den Tischen	den Nächten	den Jahren
A. die Tische	die Nächte	die Jahre.

TO THE FIRST FORM BELONG:—

1. Nearly all monosyllabic *Primitives** of the masculine gender with modification of vowel in the plural. The following, however, do not modify:—

* All substantives of one syllable may be considered as primitives. See "*The Formation of the Substantive.*"

Al, eel	Hund, dog	Mond, moon	Schuh, shoe
Ar, eagle	Kork, cork	Mord, murder	Staar, starling
Arm, arm	Lachs, salmon	Ort, place	Stoff, stuff
Docht, wick	Laut, sound	Park, park	Tag, day.
Dold, dagger	Luchs, lynx	Path, path	
Hauch, breath	Mold, salaman-	Pfau, peacock	
Huf, hoof	der	Pol, pole	

2. The following monosyllabic *Primitives* of the feminine gender, all of which modify the vowel in the plural :—

Angst, anguish	Grust, grave	Lause, louse	Nuß, nut
Art, axe	Hand, hand	Lust, air	Sau, sow
Bank, bench	Haut, skin	Lust, pleasure	Schnur, string
Braut, bride	Kluft, cleft	Macht, might	Geschwulst, tu-
Brust, breast	Kraft, force	Magd, maid	mour
Faust, fist	Kuh, cow	Maus, mouse	Stadt, town
Ausflucht, eva-	Zusammenkunft,	Nacht, night	Wand, wall
sion	meeting	Nacht, seam	Wurst, sausage
Frucht, fruit	Kunst, art	Noth, need	Union, union.
Gans, goose			

3. The following neuter monosyllabic *Primitives*, which, with the exception of *Flöß*, *Thor*, and *Kohr*, do not modify :—

Band, union	Flöß, float	Kinn, chin	Del, oil
Beet, flower-bed	Garn, yarn	Kreuz, cross	Paar, pair
Beil, hatchet	Gift, poison	Knie, knee	Pferd, horse
Bein, leg	Glück, luck	Licht, light	Pfund, pound
Bier, beer	Harz, resin	Loos, lot	Pult, desk
Boot, boat	Haar, hair	Maal, mark	Recht, right
Brot, bread	Heer, army	Mahl, meal	Roh, roe
Ding, thing	Hest, handle	Mal, time	Reich, empire
Erz, ore	Hirn, brain	Maas, measure	Riff, cliff
Fell, hide	Jahr, year	Moss, moss	Ries, ream
Fest, feast	Joch, yoke	Net, net	Ros, horse
Kohr, reed	Schwein, hog	Rau, rope	Wort, word
Salz, salt	Seil, rope	Thier, animal	Wreck, wreck
Schaaß, sheep	Sieb, sieve	Thor, gate	Zelt, tent

Stroh, reed	Spiel, play	Tuch, cloth	Zeug, stuff
Schock, 60	Stück, piece	Werk, work	Ziel, aim.
Schrot, shot			

4. *Derivatives*, without modification of vowel :—

a. The masculine and neuter words with the affixes *and*, *at*, *icht*, *ig*, *ling*, *ing*, *rich* : as, *Monat*, *König*.

b. The neuter derivatives, with the affixes *niß* and *sal*, and the few feminine words in *niß*, as : *Betrübniß*, *Schicksal*, &c.

5. Those masculine and neuter substantives formed with the prefix *ge* : as, *das Gebet*. Most words of this class do not modify.

Note.—A few, however, with the prefix *ge*, form their plural in *er*. See § 22—4.

All masculine Primitives compounded with other prefixes and particles : as, *der Befehl*, *der Vorzug*, &c.

6. Most masculine and neuter foreign substantives having thrown off their foreign terminations : as, *der Bischoff*, *der Altar*, &c. Those which are masculine generally modify.

Note.—In derivative substantives ending in *at*, *ig*, *end*, *ing*, *ling*, the vowel *e* in the termination of inflection of the genitive and dative singular is frequently omitted, on account of euphony: e. g. *des Monat=s*, *dem Monat* ; *des König=s*, *dem König*. The *e* in the dative singular is also dropped sometimes in monosyllabic substantives of an abstract signification, especially when used without an article, and in names of materials: e. g. *aus Glas*, *mit Fleiß* ; *von Stahl*, *mit Gold*.

§ 22. *2nd Form, nom. plural in er.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. das Buch	N. die Bücher
G. des Buches	G. der Bücher
D. dem Buche	D. den Büchern
A. das Buch	A. die Bücher.

TO THE SECOND FORM BELONG :—

1. The following monosyllabic *Primitives* of the neuter gender :—

Kas, carrion	Bad, bath	Bild, picture	Brett, board
Amt, office	Band, ribbon	Blatt, leaf	Buch, book

Dach, roof	Gut, estate	Lied, song	Schloß, castle
Dorf, village	Haupt, head	Loch, hole	Schwert, sword
Ei, egg	Haus, house	Mahl, repast	Stift, ecclesias-
Fach, compart-	Holz, wood	Maul, mouth	tical founda-
ment	Huhn, fowl	Mensck, wench	tion
Faß, cask	Kalb, calf	Nest, nest	Thal, valley
Feld, field	Kind, child	Pfand, pledge	Tuch, cloth
Geld, money	Korn, corn	Rad, wheel	Volk, people
Glas, glass	Kraut, herb	Reis, twig	Wammes, jacket
Glied, limb	Lamm, lamb	Rind, heifer	Weib, woman
Grab, grave	Land, land	Schild, sign-	Wort, word.
Gras, grass	Licht, light	board	

2. The following masculine *Primitives* :—

Geist, spirit	Ort, place	Wald, wood	Wurm, worm
Gott, God	Rand, edge	Bösewicht, vil-	Vormund, guar-
Leib, body	Strauß, nose-	lain	dian.
Mann, man	gay		

3. All masculine and neuter *derivatives* in *thum*, as: *der Irrthum, das Herzogthum, &c.*

4. The following words formed with the prefix *ge*: *Gemach* room, *Gemüth* mind, *Geschlecht* gender, *Gesicht* face, *Gespens* ghost, *Gewand* garment.

All substantives of this form of the complex order are subject to a modification of vowel in the plural.

§ 23. 3rd Form, *nom. plural, without termination of Inflection.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. der Spiegel	N. die Spiegel
G. des Spiegels	G. der Spiegel
D. dem Spiegel	D. den Spiegeln
A. den Spiegel	A. die Spiegel.

AFTER THIS FORM ARE DECLINED—

1. All masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el, en, er,*

lein, then without modification of vowel in the plural, except the following masculine words, which must be modified :—

Acker, acre	Handel, affair	Schnabel, beak
Bruder, brother	Mangel, want	Vogel, bird
Hammer, hammer	Mantel, mantle	Faden, thread
Schwager, brother-in-law	Nadel, needle	Garten, garden
Vater, father	Nagel, nail	Graben, ditch
Apfel, apple	Sattel, saddle	Hafen, harbour.

Note.—The neuter substantive Kloster is also modified in the plural.

2. The two feminine words Mutter and Tochter with modification of vowel in the plural.

3. The masculine word Käse cheese, and the neuter words ending in e compounded with the prefix ge, as : Gebäude, Gemälde, Gebirge, &c., without modification of vowel.

Note.—Words of this form of the Complex Order ending in n do not add another n in the dative plural.

§ 24.—II. SIMPLE ORDER.

Singular.

N. der Graf	die Frau
G. des Grafen	der Frau
D. dem Grafen	der Frau
A. den Grafen	die Frau.

Plural.

N. die Grafen	die Frauen
G. der Grafen	der Frauen
D. den Grafen	den Frauen
A. die Grafen	die Frauen.

To the Simple Order of inflection belong only masculine and feminine substantives, the latter of which, however, remain entirely unchanged in the singular. It includes

1. The following masculine monosyllables:—

Bär, bear	Graf, count	Mensch, man	Ochse, ox
Christ, Christian	Held, hero	Moor, moor	Prinz, prince
Fürst, prince	Herr, lord	Narr, fool	Thor, fool.
Geß, fool	Hirt, herdsman	Nerv, nerve	

Note.—To these must be added also the compounds, *der Unterthan*, the subject; and *der Vorfahr*, the ancestor.

2. Masculine names of persons and animals with two or more syllables terminating in *e*, as: *der Knabe*, the boy; *der Hase*, the hare; *der Russe*, the Russian; *der Däne*, the Dane, &c.

3. All feminine substantives, except those mentioned above (§ 21, 2), as belonging to the Complex Order.

4. Many foreign words, particularly those masculine words which terminate in *e*, *t*, *ft*, *ck*, as *der Advocat*; and those compounded with the Greek words *arch*, *graph*, *krat*, *log*, *nom*, *soph*: e. g. *der Geograph*.

Note.—Substantives of the Simple Order ending in *l* or *r*, drop the vowel *e* in the terminations of inflection: e.g. *die Feder=n* (not *Feder=en*), *die Gabel=n* (not *Gabel=en*).

§ 25. MIXED OR IRREGULAR DECLENSION.

1. A few masculine and neuter substantives decline in the singular after the Complex Order (1st form), and in the plural after the Simple Order. They are the following:—*Staat* state, *Schmerz* pain, *Auge* eye, *Bett* bed, *Erbe* legacy, *Eck* corner, *Hemd* shirt, *Leid* sorrow, *Ohr* ear.

2. Some substantives are declined as if the nominative singular had the termination *en*, which in fact is given to those substantives by many of our best writers: e. g.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>der Name</i>	<i>die Namen</i>
G. <i>des Namens</i>	<i>der Namen</i>
D. <i>dem Namen</i>	<i>den Namen</i>
A. <i>den Namen</i>	<i>die Namen</i>

The following are declined after this manner:—*Fels* rock, *Friede* peace, *Funke* spark, *Gedanke* thought, *Glaube* faith, *Haufe* crowd, *Saame* seed, *Schade* damage, *Buchstabe* letter of the alphabet, *Wille* will.

The substantive *Herz* declines in the same way, except in the accusative, which has *Herz* like the nominative.

§ 26. DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

Names of Persons of the masculine gender form their plural, for the most part, like common names, after the Complex Order in *e* (1st form), without modification of vowel, however, which proper names in fact never admit, as : *die Friedrich=e*, the Frederics, *die Wilhelm=e*, the Williams.

Names of females follow the Simple Order in the plural :—*die Marie=n*, the Maries.

In the singular the names of persons are generally declined like common words ; but, whether masculine or feminine, they are declined after the Complex Order, dropping, however, the *e* in the dative : e. g. N. *Friedrich*, G. *Friedrichs*, D. *Friedrich*, A. *Friedrich*.

Names of females ending in *e* take *ens* in the genitive, and *en* in the dative and accusative, as N. *Karoline*, G. *Karolinens*, D. *Karolinen*, A. *Karolinen*.

Those names of males that end in *ſ*, *ß*, *ſch*, *r*, *z*, are also declined like the foregoing feminine names in *e* : e. g. N. *Max*, G. *Maxens*, D. *Maxen*, A. *Maxen*.

Proper names of countries, cities, &c. take only in the genitive an *ſ* : e. g. N. *London*, G. *Londons*, D. *London*, A. *London*.

Foreign names ending in *ſ*, *ß*, *ſch*, *r*, *z*, take in the genitive no termination at all, but the definite article or a preposition is then given to them, as : *des Xerxes*, of Xerxes ; *dem Jonas*, to Jonas.

Note.—Proper names are not inflected in the singular, when they have an article before them.

§ 27. ADJECTIVES.

The adjective is added to substantives to express a quality which may belong equally to things and beings of different kinds.

According to their mode of relation, adjectives are either predicative or attributive. If adjectives are predicative, i. e. if they represent, in connection with the Copula *ſein*, to be, the

predicate of the sentence, they are always indeclinable, as : der *Bahn* ist kurz, die *Reu'* ist lang, illusion is short, repentance long.—*Schiller*. Das *Wort* ist frei, die *That* ist stumm, der *Gehorsam* blind, the word is free, the deed is mute, obedience blind.—*Schiller*. As attributives, however, i. e. if they are joined to a substantive to denote its quality, they are declinable : e. g. *Welch'* ein fremd=es, neu=es *Leben* ! What a strange, new life ! Was ist der lang=en *Rede* kurz=er *Sinn* ? What is the short meaning of this long speech ?—*Schiller*.

Participles are also used as adjectives ; the present participle, however, cannot be used predicatively as in English (e. g. "*I am writing*," "*I was sleeping*," &c.), but only attributively, as : das schlafend=e *Kind*, the sleeping child. Er wirft sich hinein in die brausend=e *Flut*, he throws himself down into the roaring flood.—*Schiller*.

§ 28. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Every adjective, when used attributively, has two forms of inflection, viz. the Complex Order and the Simple Order.

Note.—The inflection of the adjective in the Complex Order agrees with that of the article *der*, *die*, *das*.

I. COMPLEX ORDER.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	For all genders.
N. gut=er	gut=e	gut=es	gut=e
G. gut=es	gut=er	gut=es	gut=er
D. gut=em	gut=er	gut=em	gut=en
A. gut=en	gut=e	gut=es	gut=e

II. SIMPLE ORDER.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	For all genders.
N. gut=e	gut=e	gut=e	gut=en
G. gut=en	gut=en	gut=en	gut=en
D. gut=en	gut=en	gut=en	gut=en
A. gut=en	gut=e	gut=e	gut=en

Note 1.—Instead of the termination *eß* in the genitive singular, masculine and neuter, of the Complex Order, the termination *en* is now generally preferred, as *eine Flasche alt=en* (instead of *alt=eß*) *Weineß*, a bottle of old wine.

Note 2.—The neuter adjective frequently drops the termination *eß* in the nominative and accusative singular: e. g. *schön Wetter*, fine weather. *Ein gebrechlich Wesen ist das Weib*, a fragile being is woman.—*Schiller*.

Note 3.—Adjectives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, generally lose the vowel *e* in such terminations: e. g. *ein edler* (instead of *edel=er*) *Mann*, a noble-minded man.

§ 29. ON THE USE OF BOTH ORDERS.

1. The Complex Order is used when the adjective is not preceded by an article or pronoun: e. g. *Gütig=er Himmel!* kind heaven! *Böse Leute suchen immer das Dunkle*, bad people always seek the dark.—*Lessing*. *Mit lebhaft=em Blick*, with lively look. *Einigkeit vortrefflich=er Männer ist wohlgesinnt=er Frauen sehnlichst=er Wunsch*, harmony of excellent men is the most ardent wish of well-disposed women.—*Goethe*.

2. The Simple Order is used, when the adjective is preceded by either an article or pronoun: e. g. *Hier geht der sorgenvoll=e Kaufmann und der leichtgeschürzt=e Pilger, der andächt'g=e Mönch, der düstr=e Räuber und der heitr=e Spielmann, der Säumer mit dem schwerbeladen=en Roß*; denn jede Straße führt ans End' der Welt, here pass the anxious merchant and the lightly-equipped pilgrim, the devout monk, the gloomy robber, and the gay musician, the driver with the heavy-laden horse; for every road leads to the end of the world.—*Schiller*. *Kennst du jenes schön=e Land?* knowest thou that beautiful country?

3. If, however, the adjective should be preceded by the indefinite article *ein*, by *kein*, or by one of the possessive pronouns *mein*, *dein*, *sein*, *ihr*, *unser*, *euer*, in the nominative, masculine and neuter, and accusative neuter of the singular, those words having in the cases just mentioned no terminations of inflection, the adjective must be declined after the Complex Order; in the remaining cases, and in the plural, the adjective is declined after the Simple Order: e. g.—

Singular.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. mein gut=er	mein=e gut=e	mein gut=eß
G. mein=eß gut=en	mein=er gut=en	mein=eß gut=en
D. mein=em gut=en	mein=er gut=en	mein=em gut=en
A. mein=en gut=en	mein=e gut=e	mein gut=eß

Plural.

N. mein=e gut=en
G. mein=er gut=en
D. mein=en gut=en
A. mein=e gut=en

Examples.—Das ist ein garstig=er Drache, that is an ugly dragon.—Göthe. Laßt mir mein frei=eß Leben, leave me my free life. Unser schön=eß Haus, our beautiful house. Kein angenehm=er Tag, no pleasant day.

Note.—Those syllables and single letters are called terminations of inflection which are added to the fundamental form of the substantive, adjective, pronoun, and to the root of the verb in their declension or conjugation : e. g. Land=eß, ein=em, find=est, &c. Terminations of derivation, on the contrary, are syllables joined to a word in order to form a new one : e. g. Frei=heit from frei, fleiß=ig from fleiß, &c.

4. If two or more adjectives without any preceding article or pronoun follow each other, they are in the nominative singular declined after the Complex Order, but in the other cases, and in the plural, only the first is declined after the Complex Order, and all the following after the Simple Order : e. g.

Singular.

N. gut=er alt=er Wein
G. gut=eß alt=en Weines
D. gut=em alt=en Weine
A. gut=en alt=en Wein

Plural.

gut=e alt=en Weine
gut=er alt=en Weine
gut=en alt=en Weinen
gut=e alt=en Weine

Note.—If two adjectives are referred in a like manner to the substantive, and if the conjunction “und” could be placed between them, they are both declined after the Complex Order : e. g. Nach gut=er (und) alt=er Sitte, after good old fashion. Mit froh=em (und) leicht=em Sinn, with cheerful, easy mind.

5. The adjective receives the Complex inflection in the nominative and accusative plural after the following words:—*einige, etliche* some, *vieler* many, *mehrere* several, *wenige* few, *alle* all, *manche* many, *solche* such, *andere* other, *welche* which: e. g. *Viele gute Leute*, many good people. *Ander wichtige Dinge*, other important matters.

6. After the Cardinal numbers *zwei, drei, vier, &c.*, and after *viel, wenig, mehr, weniger*, if these words have no terminations of inflection, the adjective that follows them is declined after the Complex Order: e. g. *Zwei gute Männer*, two good men. *Viel kaltes Wasser*, much cold water.

7. When the adjective is preceded by a personal pronoun, it is declined after the Simple Order, excepting, however, the nominative and accusative singular, which have the Complex inflection: e. g. *Ich armer Mann*, I poor man. *Du glücklich-seß Wesen*, thou happy being. *Wir armen Leute*, we poor people. *Dir, gute Seele*, to thee, good soul. *Euch, alten Gefährten*, to you, old companions.

§ 30. From the present declensions of the German adjective (excluding the slight modifications in certain cases mentioned under 4, 5, 7, of the preceding paragraph), we may deduce the following general law:—

The attributive adjective always receives the Complex inflection, when no article, or pronominal or numeral determinative word precedes it, or one of such which has no Complex inflection. But, if the adjective is preceded by an article, pronominal or numeral determinative word having the Complex inflection, then it is declined after the Simple Order.

Note.—*Dieser, jener, derselbe, derjenige, solcher, welcher, aller, einiger, etlicher, vieler, weniger, jeder, jeglicher, mehrer, verschiedener*, are determinative words with Complex inflection. *Etwas, genug, allerlei, vielerlei, dergleichen, lauter*; sometimes also *viel, wenig, mehr*, and the numerals *zwei, drei, vier, &c.* (if they are not declined) are determinative words without inflection. The article *ein, eine, ein*, the pronouns *mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, and fein*, are determinative words with defective inflection.

§ 31. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative is formed by adding the syllable *er* to the predicative form of the adjective, as: schön fine, schön=er finer; and the superlative by the addition of the syllable *est* (*ft*), as: schön fine, schön=st finest. Im Erdenleben sind gerade die Jahre kurz, die Lebensalter noch kürzer, und das Leben am kürzesten; aber die Tage sind lang, die Stunden noch länger, und die Minuten oft Ewigkeiten, in human life the years are short, the ages of man still shorter, and life shortest; but days are often long, hours still longer, and minutes eternities.—*Jean Paul*.

In declining adjectives in the above degrees, the terminations of inflection are put after the formative syllables *er* and *est* (*ft*) of the comparative and superlative, as: ein schön=er=es Haus a more beautiful house, der schön=st=e Garten the most beautiful garden, des süß=est=en Weines of the sweetest wine. Das Leben ist der Güter höchstes nicht, der Uebel größtes aber ist die Schuld, life is not the best of possessions, but the greatest of evils is guilt.—*Schiller*.

In primitive adjectives the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* must be modified in the comparative and superlative degrees, as: arm, ärmer, ärmst, poor, poorer, poorest.

Derivative adjectives (with two or more syllables), all those which have the diphthong *au*, and the following primitives, are not subject to a modification of vowel:—

bunt	gerade	karg	morsch	rund	schlank	stumm
faßb	glatt	knapp	nackt	sacht	schröff	stumpf
fade	hohl	lahm	platt	sanft	stolz	toll
flach	hold	lose	plump	satt	starr	voll
froh	fahl	matt	roh	schlaff	straff	zähm.

The following are irregular in the comparative and superlative degrees:—

nahe, near	Comp.—näher	Superl.—nächst
hoch, high	höher	höchst
gut, good	besser	best
viel, much	mehr	meist.

The comparative is formed with *mehr* *more*, if a comparison of two qualities relates to the same subject, e. g. *Sie war mehr schwach als krank*, she was more weak than ill. *Er war mehr lustig als traurig*, he was more gay than sad.

In a comparison, the conjunction *wie* *as*, is used after the positive, and *als* *than*, after the comparative degree, e. g. *Er ist eben so alt wie sie*, he is just as old as her. *Nichts ist verächtlicher als trauriger Witz*, nothing is more contemptible than bad wit.—*Schlegel*.

The superlative is formed also with *am meisten* *most*, *höchst* in the highest degree, *sehr* *very*, *überaus* *exceedingly*, *äußerst* *extremely*, e. g. *Er ist am meisten geehrt*, he is most honoured; *höchst bescheiden*, most modest; *ein äußerst dummer Kerl*, an=extremely stupid fellow. *Die Natur des Menschen ist eine sehr hinfällige Schönheit*, the nature of man is a very perishable beauty.—*Wieland*.

§ 32. PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, as their name shows, are words used instead of nouns, in order to avoid their too frequent repetition. As nouns are partly substantive, partly adjective, the pronouns are also substantive and adjective.

They are divided into three classes, viz. Personal, Demonstrative, and Relative.

§ 33.—I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Substantive, viz.—

- a. Definite: *ich* I, *du* thou, *er* he, *sie* she, *es* it.
- b. Indefinite: *man* one (French, *on*), *es* it.
- c. Reciprocal: *sich* *einander*, one another.
- d. Reflective: *sich*, one's self.

Adjective, called also *Possessive*, viz.—

mein my, *dein* thy, *sein* his, *ihr* her, *unser* our, *euer* your, *ihr* their.

INFLECTION OF THE DEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Singular.

		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ich, I	du, thou	er, he	sie, she	es, it
G. meiner, of me	deiner, of thee	seiner, of him	ihrer, of her	seines, of it
D. mir, to me	dir, to thee	ihm, to him	ihr, to her	ihm, to it
A. mich, me	dich, thee	ihn, him	sie, her	es, it.

! *Plural.*

N. wir, we	ihr, you
G. unser, of us	euer, of you
D. uns, to us	euch, to you
A. uns, us	euch, you

Plural.

N. sie, they
G. ihrer, of them
D. ihnen, to them
A. sie, them.

Note 1.—The forms of the genitive singular *mein, dein, sein, ihr*, in stead of *meiner, deiner, seiner, ihrer*, are used only in poetry: *vergiss mein nicht*, forget me not.

Note 2.—All respectable persons are now universally addressed in the third person plural: *Nom. Sie* you (literally “they”), *Gen. Ihrer* of you, *Dat. Ihnen*, to you, *Acc. Sie* you. Inferior persons are sometimes addressed by the third person singular: *Er* he, *Sie* she. Amongst intimate friends and relations the second person singular *Du* thou, is also used.

The indefinite pronouns *man* one, and *es* it, are much more frequently used in German than in English. *Man* is only connected with verbs in the singular, as: *man sagt* people say; but *es* is employed for both singular and plural, as: *es sind wenig Diener die Freunde ihrer Herren*, few servants are the friends of their masters.—*Lessing*. *Es ist nicht genug, zu wissen, man muß auch anwenden*; *es ist nicht genug, zu wollen, man muß auch thun*, it is not enough to know, one must also apply; it is not enough to be willing, one must also act.—*Goethe*.

§ 34. REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.

1st pers.	<i>Dat.</i> — mir, to myself	<i>Accus.</i> —mich, myself
2nd „ „	dir, to thyself	„ dich, thyself
3rd „ „	sich, to himself, &c.	„ sich, himself, &c.

Plural.

1st per.	<i>Dat. and Accus.</i>	—uns, to ourselves <i>and</i> ourselves
2nd „	„	„ euch, to yourselves <i>and</i> yourselves
3rd „	„	„ sich, to themselves <i>and</i> themselves.

§ 35. ADJECTIVE OR POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

When united to a substantive they take the forms *mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, ihr*, and are then declined in the singular, like the indefinite article *ein, eine, ein*, and in the plural according to the complex inflection of adjectives.

If, however, the substantive to which the pronoun refers be omitted, then the pronoun has the full complex inflection of adjectives: e. g. *Sein Loos ist meines*, his fate is mine. *Dein Garten ist schöner als meiner*, thy garden is more beautiful than mine. But if the pronoun should be preceded by the definite article *der, die, das*, it takes the simple inflection of adjectives: e. g. *Dein Garten ist schöner als der mein-e*, thy garden is more beautiful than mine. *Dein Weg ist krumm; er ist der mein-e nicht*, thy road is crooked; it is not mine.—*Schiller*.

Note.—Instead of this latter form, *der meine, der deine, &c.*, is generally used *der meinige, der deinige, der seinige, der unsrige, der eurige, der ihrige*, which have the simple inflection of adjectives: e. g. *Sein Nam' ist Friedland; auch der Meinige*, his name is Friedland; so is mine.—*Schiller*.

§ 36.—II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Substantive, viz.—*Einer, eine, eines*, one.

Der, die, das, this *or* that one.

Jeder, jede, jedes, every one.

Etwas, something.

Nichts, nothing.

Jemand, somebody.

Niemand, nobody.

Adjective, viz.—*ein, eine, ein*, one.

der, die, das, this, that.

jeder, jede, jedes, each.

dieser, diese, dieses, this.

jener, jene, jenes, that.

derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, this, that.

solcher, solche, solches, such.

derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe,
derselbige, dieselbige, dasselbige, } the same.

Jeder, dieser, jener and solcher, are inflected after the complex order of adjectives. Derjenige declines doubly, der like the definite article, and jenige after the simple order of adjectives. In the same manner are declined derselbe and derselbige. Ex.:—*Wie wahr ist's, was jener Freund von seinem Freunde singt: Deine Liebe war mir mehr als Frauentiebe, how true is that which one friend sings of another: "Thy love was more to me than woman's love."*—*Herder*. *Ein Kind nur bin ich gegen solche Waffen, I am but a child against such weapons.*—*Schiller*.

Note.—The indeclinable demonstrative pronoun selbst (selber), is always used in connection with a substantive, or substantive pronoun, and has an exclusive signification when it follows its noun, e. g. *der Vater selbst ist gekommen, the father himself is come. Ich selber kann sie retten, I myself can save her. Du selbst mußt richten, Du allein, thou thyself must pronounce judgment, thou alone.*—*Schiller*. When it precedes the word to which it refers, it corresponds to "even" in English: e. g. *Selbst seine Feinde achten ihn, even his enemies esteem him. Selbst Du hast ihm nicht getraut, even thou hast not trusted him.*

Jemand and niemand take in the genitive the termination es, and in the dative and accusative en, or no termination at all: e. g. *Ich höre Jemanden kommen, I hear some one coming.*

Solcher, with ein or kein before it, follows the simple order of adjectives in all those cases in which ein or kein receive terminations of inflection. Instead of ein solcher is often used solch ein, but then solch is indeclinable: e. g. *ein solch Auftrag schreckt mich nicht, mit solchen Schätzen kann ich dienen, such a commission frightens me not, with such treasures I can serve you.*—*Göthe*. *Solch ein Wetter, such weather. Solch ein Mensch, such a man.*

Der, die, das, as a pronoun substantive, takes dessen, deren, dessen, in the genitive singular, derer, in the genitive plural, and, if used instead of the personal pronoun, deren. In the dative

plural it has *denen*. Ex.: *Laß die hinausgehen*, let those go out. *Das war ein Zufall*, that was chance.

Note.—*Der, die, daß*, are frequently used instead of the personal pronouns *er, sie, es*, &c.

Etwas and *nichts* are not declined: *Ich habe nichts als mein Leben*, I have nothing but my life.

§ 37.—III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Substantive.—*Wer*, who. *Was*, what.

Adjective.—*welcher welche welches* } who, which.
der die daß }
was für einer, what sort of.

Note.—The adverbial pronoun *so* has also the power of a relative, but as such is now only found in poetry.

The relative pronouns are used also as *Interrogatives*, viz:—

Wer, *was*, *welcher*, and *was für einer*. *Wer*, without distinction of gender, indicates a person, and *was* a thing; both, however, in the most indefinite manner. *Welcher*, as an interrogative, is used to point out an individual person or thing of several persons or things of the same kind. *Was für einer*, indicates what particular sort of things or persons is meant.

Wer who, and *was* what, have no plural, and are declined as follows:—

N. <i>wer</i> , who	<i>was</i> , what
G. <i>wessen</i> , whose	<i>wessen</i> , of what
D. <i>wem</i> , to whom	—
A. <i>wen</i> , whom	<i>was</i> , what.

Ex.: *Wer in den Wald gehen will, muß sich nicht vor Bären und Wölfen fürchten*, he who wishes to go into the wood, must not fear bears and wolves.—*Klinger*. *Wer besitzt, der lerne verlieren*; *wer im Glück ist, der lerne den Schmerz*, let him who has possessions learn to lose—let him who is happy learn to suffer.—*Schiller*. *Was gibt es?* what is the matter? *Sage mir, mit wem du umgehst, so sage ich dir, wer du bist: weiß ich, womit du dich*

beschäftigst, so weiß ich, was aus dir werden kann, tell me your associates, I will tell you who you are: if I know with what you occupy yourself, I know what can become of you.—*Goethe*.

In was für einer, the numeral *einer* only is declined; *einer* is entirely omitted in the plural, and also with names of materials in the singular: e. g. Was für ein Haus ist dies? what house is this? Was für Berge, was für Wüsten, was für Ströme trennen uns noch! what mountains, what deserts, what streams still separate us.—*Lessing*.

Der, die, das, who, which, as a pronoun relative, is declined in the following manner:—

Singular.			Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N. der	die	das	die
G. dessen	deren	dessen	deren
D. dem	der	dem	denen
A. den	die	das	die

Note.—Der, die, das is always used in preference to *welcher*, in the genitive case, if it refer to a person.

Welcher, *welche*, *welches*, receives the complex inflection of adjectives.

§ 38. NUMERALS.

There are two kinds of numerals, *Definite* and *Indefinite*.

1. The definite numerals are again divided into:—

CARDINALS.

- 1 ein
- 2 zwei
- 3 drei
- 4 vier
- 5 fünf
- 6 sechs
- 7 sieben
- 8 acht

ORDINALS.

- erster, *e*, *eß*, first
- zweiter, *e*, *eß*, second
- dritter, &c., third
- vierter
- fünfter
- sechster
- siebenter
- ächter

9	neun	neunter
10	zehn	zehnter
11	elf	elfter
12	zwölf	zwölfter
13	dreizehn	dreizehnter
14	vierzehn, &c.	vierzehnter, &c.
20	zwanzig	zwanzigster
21	ein und zwanzig, &c.	ein und zwanzigster
30	dreißig	dreißigster
40	vierzig	vierzigster
50	funfzig	funfzigster
60	sechzig	sechzigster
70	siebenzig	siebenzigster
80	achtzig	achtzigster
90	neunzig	neunzigster
100	hundert	hundertster
101	hundert und ein	hundert und erster
1000	taufend	taufendster
10,000	zehn tauſend	zehn tauſendster
1,000,000	eine Million.	millionſter.

Ein, in connection with a substantive, is inflected like the indefinite article ein, a : e. g. ein Mann, one man. With the definite article before it, ein has the simple inflection of adjectives : das ein-e Haus, the one house.

Note.—Eins, as a substantive and in the neuter gender, is used in counting : e. g. die Glocke ſie donnert ein mächtiges Eins, the clock (it) thunders a powerful one.—*Gothe*.

Zwei and drei take sometimes er in the genitive, and en in the dative, as ; Zwei-er Zeugen Mund macht alle Wahrheit kund, the mouth of two witnesses makes known all truth.—*Proverb*. Ich habe es drei-en ſagt, I told it to three.

The cardinal numbers from four to twelve (seven excepted), take in the nominative, genitive, and accusative, the ending e, and in the dative en, but only when the substantive is omitted : e. g. Sieh mich verſtoßen, Mutter dieſer fünf-e, see me rejected, mother of these five.—*Gothe*.

All ordinal numbers are declined in both orders, complex and simple, of the adjective.

Those numerals that are compounded with *halb* half, do not decline. They are formed thus:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *anderthalb*, one and a half,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *dritthalb*.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ *viertelhalb*, &c.

Those fractional numbers compounded with *tel* (*Theil*), as : *Drittel* third part, *Viertel* fourth, &c., have the complex inflection of substantives (3d form).

§ 39.—2. INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

They include the following words : *jeder*, *jedlicher*, *jedweder*, each ; *all*, *all* ; *mehrere*, several ; *mehr*, more ; *viel*, much ; *manche*, many ; *etliche*, *einige*, some ; *wenig*, little ; *ganz*, whole ; *keiner*, none ; *ander*, other.

They are used both as adjectives and substantives : e. g. *Alle Menschen sind sterblich*, all men are mortal. *Es ist abſcheulich, wie die Zeit vergeht, wie Alles ſich verändert und ein Ende nimmt*, it is dreadful how time passes, how everything changes, and comes to an end.—*Goethe*.

Jeder, *jedlicher*, and *jedweder*, are only used in the singular, and decline in both orders after the manner of adjectives : *jeder Augenblick iſt theuer*, every moment is precious.

Al has the complex inflection of adjectives : e. g. *Wird es nicht alle Tage ſchlimmer ?* does it not grow worse every day ?

Etliche, *einige*, *mehrere*, *mancher* are, with the exception of *mancher*, only used in the plural, and are inflected after the complex order of adjectives : e. g. *Denk' ich die Zeiten zurück, wie manch=e Nacht ich den Mond ſchon dort erwartet, und ſchon ſo manchen Morgen die Sonne*, when I recall the past—how many nights have I there waited for the moon, how many mornings for the dawn.—*Goethe*.

Viel, *wenig* and *weniger* (less), are declined in both orders of the inflection of adjectives, but remain generally unaltered if they signify quantity : *Ich ſchweige zu Viel=em ſtill ; denn ich mag die*

Menschen nicht irre machen, I remain silent on many things ; for I do not like to confound people.—*Goethe*. Es ist sehr wenig Wasser im Brunnen, there is very little water in the well.

Mehr is indeclinable : Ich kenne mehr Menschen als du, I know more people than thou.

Ganz is declined like the adjective in both orders : before neuter proper names of towns and countries, however, it is not declined : Wie glücklich ist der, der, um sich mit dem Schicksal in Einigkeit zu setzen, nicht sein ganzes vorhergehendes Leben wegzuverwerfen braucht, how happy is he, who, in order to reconcile himself with fate, needs not throw away his whole preceding life.—*Goethe*. Ganz London weiß es, all London knows it.

Keiner is declined like the possessive pronouns meiner, deiner, &c., as : Wollte Gott, es gäbe keine unruhige Köpfe in Deutschland, would to God, there were no turbulent heads in Germany.—*Goethe*. Du wirst hingehn, wo kein Tag mehr scheint, thou wilt go where the day shines no more.—*Schiller*.

Anders declines in both orders of the adjective : So sind sie alle, Einer wie der Andere, so are they all, one like another. Kommen Sie ein anderes Mal, come another time. Der Schauspieler muß den augenblicklichen Beifall hochschätzen, denn er erhält keinen andern Lohn, the actor must esteem highly the applause of the moment, for he receives no other reward.—*Goethe*.

§ 40. VERBS.

The verb, the soul of speech, and without which no sentence can be formed, denotes existence, growth, action, or suffering, as : sein to be, werden to grow, schlagen to beat, leiden to suffer.

Note 1.—The chief attribute of the verb is activity or motion, in opposition to the substantive which expresses the notion of an existence, concrete, or abstract, as : fließen to flow—Fluß river, Fluth flood. Laufen to run—Lauf course, Läufer runner. Hassen to hate—Haß hate. Lieben to love—Liebe love. The opposition of activity and existence in the empire of ideas and of language, has its prototype in the opposition of matter and motion in the phenomena of physical nature that surrounds man, and which first gave to him, through the medium of his senses, matter and excitement for thinking.

Note 2. — The verb also is the only word in language by which a judgment can be enounced, and as in every sentence an enunciation is contained, there can be no sentence without a verb.

By one single verb a whole sentence may be expressed: (spreh) speak, geh' go.

THE VERB IS CALLED,

1. *Neuter*, when it denotes neither action nor suffering: e. g. scheinen to shine, schlafen to sleep.

2. *Active*, when activity and energy are expressed: laufen to run, schreiben to write.

THE ACTIVE VERB IS CALLED,

a. *Intransitive*, when the activity is represented as merely limited to the subject: e. g. Er geht, he walks. Er kommt, he comes. Er fällt, he falls.

Note.—Those verbs which require an object in the genitive or dative case, although usually classed with the intransitives, may be called objective verbs: e. g. Ich gedenke meines Freundes, I remember my friend. Er hilft mir, he helps me.

b. *Transitive*, when the action operates upon an object, as: Ich schreibe einen Brief, I write a letter. Er schlägt ihn, he beats him. Glück macht Muth, success makes courage.

Note.—All transitive verbs govern the accusative case.

c. *Reciprocal*, when the activity denotes a reciprocal operation, as: die Tyrannen reichen sich die Hände, the tyrants give to each other their hands.—*Schiller*.

d. *Reflective*, when subject and object are one and the same person or thing, as: soll der Frevel sich vor unsern Augen vollenden? shall the crime be completed before our eyes?—*Schiller*. Er schämt sich, he is ashamed.

Note.—Reflective verbs express always the notion of an intransitive action, the object of the action being represented by the accusative of the reflective pronoun, as: mich, dich, sich, uns, euch.

The transitive verb has a double form or voice:—

1. *The active*, as: ich lobe, I praise.

2. *The passive*, as: ich werde gelobt, I am praised.

THE VERB IS CALLED,

Impersonal, when it expresses the activity of an indefinite subject. Such verbs are used only in the third person singular. In German, the indefinite subject of these verbs is represented by the pronoun *es*. For instance: *es donnert*, it thunders; *es regnet*, it rains; *es schneit*, it snows; *es blüht*, it lightens.

§ 41. AUXILIARY VERBS.

There are two kinds of auxiliary verbs in German:—

1. Auxiliary verbs of tense, as: *sein* to be, *haben* to have, *werden* to become, which express the relations of time in the predicate, as: *Ich bin gekommen*, I am come. *Die Stunde wird schlagen*, the hour will strike.

2. Auxiliary verbs of mood, as: *können* to be able, *dürfen* to be permitted, *mögen* may, *wollen* to be willing, *sollen* shall, *müssen* to be obliged, *lassen* to let; all of which express some relation of mood, i. e. of possibility or of necessity: e. g. *Ich kann singen*, I can sing. *Er muß untergehen*, he must perish.

§ 42. MOODS AND TENSES.

The following forms of mood are distinguished in the conjugation of the verb: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Conditional, and the Imperative.

The following are the forms of tense: the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and the Future and Past Future tenses.

The Present and Imperfect of the active voice are simple, and all the others compound tenses.

§ 43. THE INFINITIVE.

The infinitive expresses the meaning of the verb in the most general manner: e. g. *lieben* to love.

Note.—When the particle *zu* is connected in the infinitive with a separable compound verb, it is placed between the root and the separable particle, as: *auszugehen*, to go out.

The infinitive is used without zu :—

1. After the words dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, lassen, sollen, wollen and werden, as : ich will gehen, I will go.

2. After the verbs heißen to bid, helfen to help, hören to hear, lehren to teach, lernen to learn, sehen to see, and fühlen to feel : e. g. Ich höre ihn kommen, I hear him coming.

§ 44. THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle derives its name from its nature, which participates both of the verb and the adjective. Like the former, it indicates existence and action, and when used attributively, it has the genders, declension, and degrees of comparison in common with the latter.

There are two participles in German :—

1. The present participle with active and neuter significations : liebend loving, erröthend blushing.

2. The past participle, which in connection with haben has an active, with sein a passive and neuter, and with werden a passive signification : e. g. Ich habe gelobt, I have praised. Ich bin geliebt, I am loved. Ich werde geschlagen, I am beaten.

The present participle is formed by adding end to the root of the verb : lieb=end loving.

The past participle is formed from the root by increasing it with the affixes et (t), or en, and by prefixing ge to the root, as : ge=lieb-et (ge=lieb=t) loved, ge=seh-en seen. The vowel of the root is frequently changed into another : ge=sung-en sung.

The past participle is formed without the prefix ge :

1. In all verbs compounded with the inseparable prefixes be, emp, ent, er, ge, ver and zer, as : entsagt renounced, befohlen commanded.

2. In all verbs ending in iren, as : regiert governed.

3. In all inseparable compounds (i. e. if they throw the accent upon the verb : durchge'hen) formed with durch, um, wider, wieder, unter, über, hinter, voll and miß, as : überse'ht translated, hinterga'ngen deceived.

In all verbs compounded with separable particles the prefix

ge enters between the root and the particle, e. g. ausgegangen gone out, angefangen begun.

Note.—Werden makes worden, if, as an auxiliary, it is connected with another past participle, as: ich bin geliebt worden, I have been loved; but otherwise, it has geworden, e. g.: Es ist schön geworden, it has become fine.

§ 45. CONJUGATION.

There are two distinct forms of conjugation, viz. the Complex Order and the Simple Order.

Note.—Grammarians of the old school of German philology have considered verbs of the Complex Order to be irregular, and have arranged them accordingly; but with what little propriety will hereafter appear.

§ 46. ROOTS OF VERBS.

The root is that part of the verb which remains after depriving the infinitive of its termination of inflection en, and of the prefixes and particles, if there should be any, e. g. find, red, fang, fehl, geh, steh are the roots of the verbs finden, reden, fangen, befehlen, entgegen, aufstehen.

All roots are monosyllabic.

§ 47.—I. COMPLEX ORDER OF CONJUGATION.

The Complex Order comprises only primitive verbs, and its principal sign of distinction is the change of vowel of the root in the imperfect and past participle, as: singen to sing, sang sang, gesungen sung; sprechen to speak, sprach spoke, gesprochen spoken.

The vowels a, o, u in the imperfect of the subjunctive mood are subject to modification, as: ich sänge I might sing; ich spräche I might speak.

Note.—Those verbs of the complex order which have in the infinitive the radical vowel e, or the modified sounds ä, ö, change these into i or ie in the second and third persons of the present tense indicative, and

such as have in the infinitive the radical vowel *a* or *o*, modify them into *â*, *ô*, in the same second and third persons of the present tense indicative, e. g. *brechen* to break, *du brichst* thou breakest, *er bricht* he breaks. *Fallen* to fall, *du fällst* thou fallest, *er fällt* he falls. The following verbs, however, neither change nor modify their vowels: *bewegen*, *gehen*, *genesen*, *gähren*, *salzen*, *fragen*, *hauen*, *heben*, *laden*, *melken*, *pflegen*, *rufen*, *schaffen*, *salzen*, *spalten*, *scheren*, *schwären*, *schwören* and *stehen*.

§ 48.—II. SIMPLE ORDER OF CONJUGATION.

The Simple Order of inflection is employed to conjugate derivative verbs, and such primitive verbs as in the course of time have lost the power of changing the vowel of the root, and have adopted the Simple Order of conjugation. Verbs that follow this order leave the root entirely unchanged, as: *lob-en* to praise, *lob-te* praised, *ge-lob-t* praised.

Note.—The terminations *te*, *test*, *te*, *ten*, *tet*, *ten* in the imperfect of the simple order, are considered to be mutilated forms of the verb *thun* to do, imperfect *that did*. This verb *thun* is used in some Germanic languages as an auxiliary, and is found as such sometimes in the present language, especially in poetry and in popular dialects: e. g. *Die Augen thäten ihm sinken: trank nie einen Tropfen mehr.*—*Goethe*.

The two orders of conjugation differ in the terminations of the past participle as well as in those of the imperfect.

§ 49. IRREGULAR VERBS.

A few primitive verbs are irregular. Their irregularity consists in mixing the two orders together in an anomalous manner, preserving the change of vowel of the complex order, but taking at the same time the terminations peculiar to the simple order, e. g. *bringen* to bring, *brach-te* brought, *ge-brach-t* brought.

§ 50. The number of those primitive verbs which have preserved to the present time the principle of changing the radical vowel, is about 200. Our language has gradually lost more than one-half of the complex verbs since the ninth century.

Note 1.—The change of vowel (Ublaut off-sound) in primitive verbs, which is peculiar to all Germanic languages, must be considered as one of their principal beauties. It is a noble remnant of those times in which our language still possessed its fullest power, and was distinguished more than it is at present by an abundance of rich, harmonious and beautiful forms of inflection as well as of formation.

Note 2.—The power and harmonious beauty of this internal change of sound in primitive verbs would be felt very strikingly, if we were to use the simple mode of inflection in preference to the complex; for instance, in the verb *singen*, imperfect *singte*, past participle *gesingt*, instead of *singen*, *sang*, *gesungen*; or in *binden*, *bindete*, *gebundet*, instead of *binden*, *band*, *gebunden*.

§ 51. AUXILIARY VERBS OF TENSE.

Sein to be.

Present.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Sing. Ich bin, I am.

Sing. Ich sei, I may be.

Du bist, thou art.

Du seiest.

Er, sie, es ist, he, she, it is.

Er sei.

Plur. Wir sind, we are.

Plur. Wir seien.

Ihr seid, you are.

Ihr seiet.

Sie sind, they are.

Sie seien.

Imperfect.

Sing. Ich war, I was.

Sing. Ich wäre, I might be.

Du wärest, thou wast.

Du wärest.

Er war, he was.

Er wäre.

Plur. Wir waren, we were.

Plur. Wir wären.

Ihr wäret, you were.

Ihr wäret.

Sie waren, they were.

Sie wären.

Perfect.

Ich bin gewesen,

Ich sei gewesen,

I have been, &c.

I may have been.

Pluperfect.

Ich war gewesen,

Ich wäre gewesen,

I had been, &c.

I might have been.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Future.

Sing. Ich werde sein

I shall be

Du wirst sein

Er wird sein

Plur. Wir werden sein

Ihr werdet sein

Sie werden sein.

Sing. Ich werde sein

I should be.

Du werdest sein

Er werde sein

Plur. Wir werden sein

Ihr werdet sein

Sie werden sein.

Past Future.

Ich werde gewesen sein

I shall have been, &c.

Ich werde gewesen sein

I shall have been, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Singular.

Ich würde sein,

I would or should be.

Du würdest sein.

Er würde sein.

Plural.

Wir würden sein.

Ihr würdet sein.

Sie würden sein.

PAST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gewesen sein,

I would or should have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. 2d pers.—Sei be.

Plur. 2d pers.—Seid be

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Sein, to be.

Past. Gewesen sein, to have been.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Seiend, being.

Past. Gewesen, been.

Sein to be, serves generally for the formation of the perfect and pluperfect tenses of intransitive verbs: ich bin gegangen, I am gone.

Note.—The great irregularity of this verb is explained from its being composed, even in the most ancient times, of several different roots.

§ 52. Haben, to have.

INDICATIVE.

*Present.**Sing.* Ich habe, I have.

Du hast.

Er hat.

Plur. Wir haben.

Ihr habet.

Sie haben.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Sing. Ich habe, I may have.

Du habest.

Er habe.

Plur. Wir haben.

Ihr habet.

Sie haben.

*Imperfect.**Sing.* Ich hatte, I had.

Du hättest.

Er hätte.

Plur. Wir hätten.

Ihr hättet.

Sie hätten.

Sing. Ich hätte, I might have.

Du hättest.

Er hätte.

Plur. Wir hätten.

Ihr hättet.

Sie hätten.

*Perfect.*Ich habe gehabt,
I have had, &c.Ich habe gehabt,
I may have had, &c.*Pluperfect.*Ich hatte gehabt,
I had had, &c.Ich hätte gehabt,
I might have had, &c.*Future.*Ich werde haben,
I shall have, &c.Ich werde haben,
I shall have, &c.*Past Future.*Ich werde gehabt haben,
I shall have had, &c.Ich werde gehabt haben,
I shall have had, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde haben, I would have, &c.

PAST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gehabt haben, I would have had, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. 2d pers. Habe, have.*Plur.* 2d pers. Habet, have.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Haben, to have.
Past. Gehabt haben, have had.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Habend, having.
Past. Gehabt, had.

With *haben* are conjugated the perfect and pluperfect tenses of transitive, reflective and impersonal verbs, as : *er hat das Buch gelesen*, he has read the book. *Was hat sich zugetragen?* what has happened? *Es hat geregnet*, it has been raining.

§ 53. Werden, to become.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Sing. Ich werde, I become.
 Du wirst.
 Er wird.
Plur. Wir werden.
 Ihr werdet.
 Sie werden.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Sing. Ich werde, I may become.
 Du werdest.
 Er werde.
Plur. Wir werden.
 Ihr werdet.
 Sie werden.

Imperfect.

Sing. Ich wurde or ward, I be-
 came.
 Du wurdest or wardest.
 Er wurde or ward.
Plur. Wir wurden.
 Ihr wurdet.
 Sie wurden.

Sing. Ich würde, I might be-
 come.
 Du würdest.
 Er würde.
Plur. Wir würden.
 Ihr würdet.
 Sie würden.

Perfect.

Ich bin geworden,
 I have become, &c.

Ich sei geworden,
 I may have become, &c.

Pluperfect.

Ich war geworden,
 I had become, &c.

Ich wäre geworden.
 I might have become, &c.

Future.

Ich werde werden,
 I shall become.

Ich werde werden.
 I shall become, &c.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Past Future.

Ich werde geworden seyn.

Ich werde geworden sein.

I shall have become, &c.

I shall have become, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde werden, I would become.

PAST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde geworden seyn, I would have become.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. 2d pers. Werde, become. *Plur. 2d pers.* Werdet, become.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Werden, to become.*Pres.* werdend, becoming.*Past.* Geworden seyn, have become.*Past.* Geworden, become.

Werden is used as an auxiliary for the conjugation of the future tenses and conditionals : ich werde lesen, I shall read. Sie würden gehen, they would go.

The verb werden serves likewise for the formation of the passive voice, as : ich werde geschlagen, I am (being) beaten.

§ 54.—I. COMPLEX ORDER.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> 1—e		—		—e	—e
2—(e)ft		—(e)ft		—eft	—eft
3—(e)t		—		—e	—e
<i>Plur.</i> 1—en		—en		—en	—en
2—et		—(e)t		—et	—et
3—en		—en		—en	—en

Change of radical vowel.

Modif. of the changed vowel.

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Sing. 2d pers. —(e)

—en

Pres. —end*Plur. 2d pers.* —(e)t*Past.* ge—
Vowel Change. en

II. SIMPLE ORDER.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
<i>Sing.</i> 1—e	—(e)te	—e	—ete
2—est	—(e)teſt	—eſt	—eteſt
3—(e)t	—(e)te	—e	—ete
<i>Plur.</i> 1—en	—(e)ten	—en	—eten
2—(e)t	—(e)tet	—et	—etet
3—en	—(e)ten	—en	—eten
IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
<i>Sing.</i> 2d pers. —(e)		—en	<i>Pres.</i> —enb
<i>Plur.</i> 2d pers. —(e)t			<i>Past.</i> ge —(e)t

§ 55.—I. COMPLEX ORDER.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
		<i>Present.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i> Ich ſpringe, I ſpring.		<i>Sing.</i> Ich ſpringe, I may ſpring.	
Du ſpring(e)ſt.		Du ſpringeſt.	
Er ſpring(e)t.		Er ſpringe.	
<i>Plur.</i> Wir ſpringen.		<i>Plur.</i> Wir ſpringen.	
Ihr ſpring(e)t.		Ihr ſpringet.	
Sie ſpringen.		Sie ſpringen.	
		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i> Ich ſprang, I ſprang.		<i>Sing.</i> Ich ſpränge, I might ſpring.	
Du ſprang(e)ſt.		Du ſprängeſt.	
Er ſprang.		Er ſpränge.	
<i>Plur.</i> Wir ſprangen.		<i>Plur.</i> Wir ſprängen.	
Ihr ſprang(e)t.		Ihr ſpränget.	
Sie ſprangen.		Sie ſprängen.	
		<i>Perfect.</i>	
Ich bin geſprungen,		Ich ſei geſprungen,	
I have ſprung, &c.		I may have ſprung, &c.	

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pluperfect.

Ich war gesprungen,
I had sprung, &c.

Ich wäre gesprungen,
I might have sprung, &c.

Future.

Ich werde springen,
I shall spring, &c.

Ich werde springen,
I shall spring, &c.

Past Future.

Ich werde gesprungen sein,
I shall have sprung, &c.

Ich werde gesprungen sein,
I shall have sprung, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde springen, I would spring, &c.

PAST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gesprungen sein, I would have sprung, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. 2d. pers.—Spring(e), spring.

Plur. 2d. pers.—Spring(e)t, spring.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.—Springen, to spring.

Pres.—Springend, springing.

Past.—Gesprungen sein, have sprung. *Past.*—Gesprungen, sprung.

§ 56.—II. SIMPLE ORDER.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Sing. Ich lobe, I praise.

Sing. Ich lobe, I may praise.

Du lob(e)st.

Du lobest.

Er lob(e)t.

Er lobe.

Plur. Wir loben.

Plur. Wir loben.

Ihr lob(e)t.

Ihr lobet.

Sie loben.

Sie loben.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Imperfect.**Sing.* Ich lobte, I praised.*Sing.* Ich lobete, I might praise.

Du lobtest.

Du lobetest.

Er lobte.

Er lobete.

Plur. Wir lobten.*Plur.* Wir lobeten.

Ihr lobtet.

Ihr lobetet.

Sie lobten.

Sie lobeten.

Perfect.

Ich habe gelobt,

Ich habe gelobet,

I have praised, &c.

I may have praised, &c.

Pluperfect.

Ich hatte gelobet,

Ich hätte gelobt.

I had praised, &c.

I might have praised, &c.

Future.

Ich werde loben,

Ich werde loben,

I shall praise, &c.

I shall praise, &c.

Past Future.

Ich werde gelobt haben,

Ich werde gelobt haben,

I shall have praised, &c.

I shall have praised, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde loben, I would praise, &c.

PAST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gelobt haben, I would have praised, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing 2d pers.—Lob(e), praise. *Plur. 2d pers.*—Lob(e)t, praise.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Loben, to praise.*Pres.* Lobend, praising.*Past.* Gelobt haben, have praised.*Past.* Gelob(e)t, praised.

Note.—The derivative verbs in *eln* (*el=n*) and *ern* (*er=n*) drop the vowel of inflection *e* before *st*, *t*, *n*; in the first person of the present indicative and in the imperative singular, they commonly drop the vowel of the derivative syllables *el* and *er*, as: *ich hand=le*, *wand=r=e*; *du hand=el=st*, *wand=er=st*; *er hand=el=t*; *wir hand=el=n*, *wand=er=n*, &c.

§ 57. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Sing. Ich werde gelobt,
I am praised.

Du wirst gelobt.

Er wird gelobt.

Plur. Wir werden gelobt.

Ihr werdet gelobt.

Sie werden gelobt.

Sing. Ich werde gelobt,
I may be praised.

Du werdest gelobt.

Er werde gelobt.

Plur. Wir werden gelobt.

Ihr werdet gelobt.

Sie werden gelobt.

Imperfect.

Ich wurde gelobt,
I was praised, &c.

Ich würde gelobt,
I would be praised, &c.

Perfect.

Ich bin gelobt worden,
I have been praised, &c.

Ich sei gelobt worden,
I may have been praised, &c.

Pluperfect.

Ich war gelobt worden,
I had been praised, &c.

Ich wäre gelobt worden,
I might have been praised, &c.

Future.

Ich werde gelobt werden,
I shall be praised, &c.

Ich werde gelobt werden,
I shall be praised, &c.

Past Future.

Ich werde gelobt worden sein,
I shall have been praised, &c.

Ich werde gelobt worden sein,
I shall have been praised, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gelobt werden, I would be praised, &c.

PAST CONDITIONAL.

Ich würde gelobt worden sein, I would have been praised, &c.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Gelobt werden, to be praised.

Past. Gelobt worden sein, to have been praised.

§ 58. CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTIVE VERB.

Present.

Sing. Ich wasche mich,
I wash myself.

Du wäschest dich.

Er wäscht sich.

Plur. Wir waschen uns.

Ihr wäscht euch,

Sie waschen sich.

Imperfect.

Ich wusch mich,

I washed myself, &c.

Perfect.

Ich habe mich gewaschen,

I have washed myself &c.

Pluperfect.

Ich hatte mich gewaschen,

I had washed myself, &c.

Future.

Ich werde mich waschen,

I shall wash myself, &c.

Past Future.

Ich werde mich gewaschen haben,

I shall have washed myself, &c.

Note.—The reflective form of transitive verbs is much more frequently used in German than in English.

§ 59. PRIMITIVE VERBS.

The following lists contain all those primitive or radical verbs of the present language which are still conjugated after the complex order. They are arranged under eight classes, according to their agreement in the change of vowel (Ublaut) of the imperfect and past participle.

The present tense, present participle, and the imperative keep the radical vowel of the infinitive.

The imperfect of the subjunctive preserves the radical vowel of the imperfect indicative, modifying it, however, if capable of modification, e. g.: ich bände, I might bind.

§ 60. FIRST CLASS: a, u.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
binden, to bind	band	gebunden
dingen, to hire	dang	gedungen
dringen, to press	drang	gedrungen
finden, to find	fanb	gefunden
gelingen, to succeed	gelang	gelungen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
klingen, to sound	klang	geklingen
ringen, to wrestle	rang	gerungen
schinden, to flay	schand	geschunden
schlingen, to sling	schlang	geschlungen
schwinden, to vanish	schwand	geschwunden
schwingen, to swing	schwang	geschwungen
singen, to sing	sang	gesungen
sinken, to sink	sank	gesunken
springen, to spring	sprang	gesprungen
stinken, to stink	stank	gestunken
trinken, to drink	trank	getrunken
winden, to wind	wand	gewunden
zwingen, to force	zwang	gezwungen.

Note.—Dingen and schinden have in the imperfect also dung, schund.

§ 61. SECOND CLASS: a, o.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
befehlen, to command	befahl	befohlen
beginnen, to begin	begann	begonnen
bergen, to hide	barg	geborgen
bersten, to burst	barst	geborsten
brechen, to break	brach	gebrochen
erschrecken, to be frightened	erschra ^{ck}	erschrocken
empfehlen, to recommend	empfahl	empfohlen
gebären, to bring forth	gebar	geboren
gelten, to be worth	galt	gegolten
gewinnen, to win	gewann	gewonnen
helfen, to help	half	geholfen
kommen, to come	kam	gekommen
nehmen, to take	nahm	genommen
rinnen, to run	rann	geronnen
schelten, to scold	schalt	gescholten
schwimmen, to swim	schwamm	geschwommen
sinnen, to think	sann	gesonnen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
spinnen, to spin	spann	gesponnen
sprechen, to speak	sprach	gesprochen
stechen, to sting	stach	gestochen
stehlen, to steal	stahl	gestohlen
sterben, to die	starb	gestorben
treffen, to hit	traf	getroffen
verderben, to spoil	verdarb	verdorben
werben, to sue	warb	geworben
werden, to become	ward	geworden
werfen, to throw	warf	geworfen.

Note 1.—All those verbs that have in the infinitive the radical vowel *e* or *â* change it in the second and third persons of the singular present indicative into *i*, as: *brichst, bricht*. The same is done in the second person singular of the imperative, dropping at the same time its termination of inflection, as: *sprich*; *werden*, which has *werde*, must be excepted.

Note 2.—*Helfen, sterben, verderben, werben, werfen*, have in the imperfect of the subjunctive the vowel *û*, as: *hülfe*; and *beginnen, befehlen, empfehlen, bersten, gelten, besinnen, gerinnen, schelten, spinnen*, have *ô*, as: *begönne, &c.*

Note 3.—Instead of *ward*, which applies only to the singular, *wurde* is now generally used.

Note 4.—*Erbschrecken* and *verderben* have the complex inflection only when they are used intransitively; as transitives they are inflected after the simple order.

§ 62. THIRD CLASS: *o, o.*

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
bestimmen, to oppress	bestomm	bestommen
bewegen, to induce	bewog	bewogen
biegen, to bend	bog	gebogen
bieten, to offer	bot	geboten
brotschen, to thrash	brotsch	gedrotschen
erkiesen, to choose	erfor	erforen
erschallen, to resound	erscholl	erschollen
ermâgen, to consider	ermog	ermogen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
ſechten, to fight	ſocht	geſochten
ſlechten, to plait	ſlocht	geſlochten
fliegen, to fly	flog	geſlogen
fliehen, to flee	floh	geflohen
fließen, to flow	floß	gefloßen
frieren, to freeze	fror	gefroren
gähren, to ferment	gor	gegoren
genießen, to enjoy	genoß	genoffen
gießen, to pour	goß	gegoffen
glimmen, to glimmer	glomm	geglommen
heben, to lift	hob	gehoben
klauben, to cleave	klob	gekloben
klimmen, to climb	klomm	geklommen
kriechen, to creep	kroch	gekrochen
erlöſchen, } to extinguish	erlöſch	erlöſchen
verlöſchen, }	verlöſch	verlöſchen
lügen, to tell lies	log	gelogen
meſſen, to milk	moß	gemolken
pflegen, to foster	pflog	gepflogen
quellen, to spring forth	quoll	gequollen
râchen, to revenge	roch	gerochen
riechen, to smell	roch	gerochen
ſaufen, to drink excessively	ſoff	geſoffen
ſaugen, to suck	ſog	geſogen
ſcheren, to shear	ſchor	geſchoren
ſchieben, to shove	ſchob	geſchoben
ſchießen, to shoot	ſchoß	geſchoßen
ſchließen, to close	ſchloß	geſchloßen
ſchmelzen, to melt	ſchmolz	geſchmolzen
ſchnauben, to snuff	ſchnob	geſchnoben
ſchrauben, to screw	ſchrob	geſchroben
ſchwâren, to feſter	ſchwor	geſchworen
ſchwellen, to swell	ſchwoll	geſchwollen
ſchwören, to swear	ſchwor	geſchworen
ſieden, to boil	ſott	geſotten

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
ſprießen, to sprout	ſproß	geſproſſen
ſtieben, to fly about like dust	ſtob	geſtoben
triefen, to drop	troff	getroffen
trügen, to deceive	trog	getrogen
verdrießen, to vex	verdroß	verdroſſen
verlieren, to lose	verlor	verloren
verſchallen, to die away	verſcholl	verſchollen
weben, to weave	wob	gewoben
wiegen, to weigh	wog	gewogen
ziehen, to draw, to go	zog	gezogen.

Note 1.—All thoſe verbs, except beſſemmen, bewegen, heben and pflegen, which have in the infinitive the radical vowel e, change the ſame into i in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular of the preſent indicative, and in the ſecond perſon ſingular of the imperative, in the latter of which the termination e is dropped.

Note 2.—Thoſe verbs of this claſs which have a long i (ie) had formerly the diphthong eu in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular of the preſent tenſe, as alſo in the ſingular of the imperative, e. g.: beugſt, beugt; beuſtſt, beut; fleugſt, flengt; freuchſt, freucht; beug, beut, geuß, &c. Theſe forms are now only found in poetry.

Note 3.—Beſſemmen and rächen receive now the ſimple inflection in the imperfect. Meſſen is uſed in both orders of inflection. Weben is conjugated in the complex order only by poets. Schwören has in the imperfect alſo ſchwur.

Note 4.—Erlöſchen and verlöſchen have the complex inflection only as intransitives. Löſchen, which is transitive, has the ſimple inflection. Bewegen, in the ſignification of *to move* (phyſically), and pflegen, in that of *to be accuſtomed*, are conjugated after the ſimple order.

§ 63. FOURTH CLASS: a, e.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
bitten, to beg	bat	gebeten
eſſen, to eat	aß	gegeſſen
freſſen, to devour	fraß	gefrefſen
geben, to give	gab	gegeben
geneſen, to recover from illneſs	genaß	geneſen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
geschehen, to happen	geschah	geschehen
lesen, to read	las	gelesen
liegen, to lie	lag	gelegen
maßen, to measure	maß	gemessen
sehen, to see	sah	gesehen
sitzen, to sit	sas	gesehen
treten, to tread	trat	getreten
vergessen, to forget	vergaß	vergessen.

Note.—Those which have *e* in the infinitive, except *genesen*, change their radical vowel into *i* in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative and in the imperative.

§ 64. FIFTH CLASS: *i, i.*

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
besitzen (<i>sich</i>), to apply oneself	besaß	besessen
beißen, to bite	biß	gebissen
erbleichen, to turn pale	erblich	erblichen
gleichen, to resemble	glich	geglichen
gleiten, to glide	glitt	geglichen
greifen, to gripe	griff	gegrißen
keifen, to scold	kiff	gekißen
kneifen, to pinch	kniff	geknißen
leiden, to suffer	litt	gelitten
pfeifen, to pipe	pfiff	gepfissen
reißen, to tear	riß	gerissen
reiten, to ride	ritt	geritten
schleichen, to sneak	schlich	geschlichen
schleifen, to sharpen	schliff	geschliffen
schleißen, to slit	schliß	geschliffen
schmeißen, to smite	schmiß	geschmissen
schneiden, to cut	schnitt	geschnitten
schreiten, to stride	schritt	geschritten

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
streichen, to stroke	strich	gestrichen
streiten, to contend	stritt	gestritten
weichen, to yield	wich	gewichen.

§ 65. SIXTH CLASS : ie, ic.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben
gedeihen, to prosper	gedieh	gediehen
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen
meiden, to avoid	mied	gemieden
preisen, to praise	pries	gepriesen
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben
scheiden, to separate	schied	geschieden
scheinen, to shine	schien	geschienen
schreiben, to write	schrieb	geschrieben
schreien, to scream	schrie	geschrieen
schweigen, to be silent	schwie	geschwiegen
speien, to spit	spie	gespieen
steigen, to mount	stieg	gestiegen
treiben, to drive	trieb	getrieben
weisen, to show	wies	gewiesen
zeihen, to accuse	zieh	geziehen.

§ 66. SEVENTH CLASS : ie, *Past Part.* without change of vowel.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
blasen, to blow	blies	geblasen
braten, to roast	briet	gebraten
fallen, to fall	fiel	gefallen
fangen, to catch	fieng	gefangen
gehen, to go	gieng	gegangen
halten, to hold	hielt	gehalten
hangen, to hang	hieng	gehangen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
hauen, to hew	hieb	gehauen
heißen, to bid	hieß	geheißen
lassen, to let	ließ	gelassen
laufen, to run	lief	gelaufen
rathen, to advise	rieth	gerathen
rufen, to call	rief	gerufen
schlafen, to sleep	schlieff	geschlafen
stoßen, to push	stieß	gestoßen

Note 1.—All verbs of this class, except *hauen*, modify the radical vowels *a* and *au* in the 2d and 3d person singular present tense indicative.

Note 2.—The verbs *salten* to fold, *salzen* to salt, *spalten* to split, *schrotten* to shred, and *malen* to grind flour, belong also to this class, but they form only their past participles after the complex order.

§ 67. EIGHTH CLASS : *u*, *Past Part.* without change of vowel.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
backen, to bake	back	gebacken
fahren, to proceed	fuhr	gefahren
graben, to dig	grab	gegraben
laden, to load	lud	geladen
schaffen, to create	schuf	geschaffen
schlagen, to beat	schlug	geschlagen
stehen, to stand	stund	gestanden
tragen, to carry	trug	getragen
wachsen, to wax	wuchs	gewachsen
waschen, to wash	wusch	gewaschen.

Note 1.—*Stehen* (old High-German *stantan*) has *stund* and *stand* in the imperfect, and *gestanden* in the past participle.

Note 2.—The verb *fragen* to ask, belongs also to this class, but the imperfect *frug* only follows sometimes the complex inflection.

Note 3.—*Schaffen*, when it signifies *to work*, has the simple order of inflection.

§ 68. IRREGULAR VERBS.

The following only are irregular verbs :—

1. *Brennen* to burn, *kennen* to know, *nennen* to name, *rennen*

to run, *ſenden* to send, and *wenden* to turn ; all of which change in the perfect and past participle the radical vowel *e* into *a*, and take at the same time the terminations peculiar to the simple order, as : imperfect *brann=te*, past participle *gebrann=t*, &c. The subjunctive of the imperfect preserves in all these verbs the radical vowel *e*, as : *Ich brennté*, I might burn.

Note.—*Wenden* to turn, is conjugated also entirely after the simple order.

2. *Bringen* to bring, and *denken* to think. These have in the imperfect *brach=te* and *dach=te*, and in the past participle *gebrach=t* and *gedach=t*.

3. The verb *thun* to do, which has in the imperfect *that* (having dropped the *e* in the termination *te*), and in the past participle *gethan* (having preserved the complex inflection *en*, but contracted it with the root). In the imperfect of the subjunctive it has *thâte*.

4. The verbs *dürfen* to be permitted, *können* to be able, *mögen* may, *müssen* to be obliged, *sollen* shall, *wissen* to know, *wollen* to be willing. The present tense indicative of these verbs has in the singular the form of a complex imperfect; the plural, however, and the subjunctive of the present tense, as well as the present participle, follow the simple order of inflection. The imperfect (*in=te*), and the past participle (*in=t*), are also inflected after the simple order, as :—

Present Indicative.

<i>ich darf</i>	<i>kann</i>	<i>mag</i>	<i>muß</i>	<i>soll</i>	<i>weiß</i>	<i>will</i>
<i>du darfst</i>	<i>kannst</i>	<i>magst</i>	<i>mußt</i>	<i>sollst</i>	<i>weißt</i>	<i>willst</i>
<i>er darf</i>	<i>kann</i>	<i>mag</i>	<i>muß</i>	<i>soll</i>	<i>weiß</i>	<i>will</i>
<i>wir dürfen</i>	<i>können</i>	<i>mögen</i>	<i>müssen</i>	<i>sollen</i>	<i>wissen</i>	<i>wollen, &c.</i>

Present Subjunctive.

<i>ich dürfe</i>	<i>könne</i>	<i>möge</i>	<i>müsse</i>	<i>solle</i>	<i>wisse</i>	<i>wolle, &c.</i>
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Imperfect Indicative.

<i>ich dürfte</i>	<i>konnte</i>	<i>mochte</i>	<i>mußte</i>	<i>sollte</i>	<i>wußte</i>	<i>wollte, &c.</i>
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Imperfect Subjunctive.

ich dürfte könnte möchte müßte sollte wüßte wollte, &c.

Present Participle.

dürfend könnend mögend müßend sollend wissend wollend.

Past Participle.

gedurft gekonnt gemocht gemußt gesollt gewußt gewollt.

Note.—The past compound tenses of these verbs are formed with *haben*, as: *Ich habe gedurft, ich hatte gekonnt, &c.*

§ 69. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

To the auxiliary verbs of mood, *dürfen*, *können*, *mögen*, *müssen*, *sollen*, *wollen* and *lassen*, and also to some other verbs, especially *heißen*, *helfen*, *hören*, *sehen*, attaches the strange peculiarity of adopting the form of the infinitive instead of the past participle when they are connected with another infinitive: e. g. *Ich habe es nicht thun dürfen* (instead of *gedurft*), I have not been permitted to do it. *Er hat warten müssen* (instead of *gemußt*), he has been obliged to wait. *Ich würde ihn haben rufen lassen* (instead of *gelaßen*), I would have let him be called. *Ich hätte ihn nicht gehen lassen sollen* (instead of *gesollt*), I ought not to have let him go. *Ich habe ihn nicht gehen sehen* (instead of *gesehen*), I have not seen him going.

Note.—The participle, however, must be used, when these verbs are not in connexion with the infinitive of another verb, as: *er wollte nicht, aber er hat gemußt*, he would not, but he has been obliged.

§ 70. The signification of the verbs of mood has much changed in the course of time; the corresponding verbs of the two languages, therefore, although originally the same, frequently deviate much from each other in their present meaning.

1. *Dürfen*, originally to dare, indicates now generally the permission to do a thing, as: *er darf gehen*, he is permitted to go. *Sie durfte nicht bleiben*, she was not permitted to stay. It designates also (in the imperfect subjunctive only) a probability: e. g. *Er dürfte es schon gemerkt haben*, perhaps he has observed it already.

2. *Mögen* indicates either a liberty granted by the will of the speaker, as: *du magst es behalten*, thou mayest keep it; or it expresses an inclination or desire of the speaker: e. g. *Ich möchte ausgehen*, I should like to go out. *Ich mag nicht Wasser*, I do not like water. *Da ich nicht thun darf, was ich möchte*; *können sie mich doch denken lassen, was ich will*, as I am not permitted to do what I should like, they still might let me think what I will.—*Goethe*. *Mögen* signifies, moreover, a concession on the part of the speaker: *er mag recht haben*, he may be right.

3. *Können* designates physical possibility: e. g. *er kann tanzen*, he can dance; *er darf tanzen*; *aber er mag nicht tanzen*, he is allowed to dance: but he does not like to dance. It indicates also logical possibility, just in the same manner as the adverb *vielleicht* perhaps, as: *er kann krank sein*, he is perhaps ill. *Er kann es vergessen haben*, he may have forgotten it.

4. *Müssen* signifies physical necessity, as: *du mußt gehen*, thou must go. It designates moral necessity caused by a general law: e. g. *der ältere Bruder muß dem jüngern weichen*, the elder brother must yield to the younger.—*Schiller*. It expresses moreover the certainty of a judgment, as: *er muß todt sein*, he is certainly dead.

5. *Sollen* indicates a moral necessity, but only in so far as it is caused by the will of another: e. g. *Diese Furcht soll endigen*; *ihr Haupt soll fallen*: *Ich will Frieden haben*, this fear shall end; her head shall fall: I will have peace.—*Schiller*. *Sie sollen mich jetzt nicht, nicht jetzt verlassen*, they shall not leave me now... not now. *Ich soll leben, wie ich nicht leben mag*, I am to live as I love not to live.—*Goethe*. *Sollen* corresponds often in a peculiar manner with the English "*I am said*," (Latin *dicor*), as: *ich soll es gethan haben*, I am said to have done it. *Der Prinz soll angekommen sein*, the prince is said to have arrived. It has sometimes the signification of *to mean*, as: *was soll der Hut?* what does the hat mean? *Du Schwert an meiner Linken!* was soll dein heitres Blinken? thou sword on my left! what means thy cheerful shining?—*Körner*.

6. *Wollen* designates the determination, wish, or intention of

the speaker, as : wir wollen sie singen machen, we will make them sing. Ich will an ihn schreiben, I will write to him. Sie wollen reiten, they wish to ride. It corresponds sometimes to the English verb *to pretend*, as : er will dich kennen, he pretends to know thee. Sie will zukünftige Dinge wissen, she pretends to know future things.

Note.—The English language, using the verb *I will* as an auxiliary verb of tense, expresses the signification of the German verb *wollen* by other verbs, as : *I am going, to intend, to mean, to wish, &c.*

7. Lassen expresses either a concession or command of the subject : e. g. Hast du den Questenberg bewachen lassen? did you cause Questenberg to be watched? Laß mich gehen, let me go.

Note.—The German language, in a peculiar manner, uses this verb together with the reflective pronoun, as, a passive ; e. g. Er läßt sich bewegen (er wird bewogen), he lets himself be induced. Es läßt sich nicht thun, it cannot be done.

§ 71. THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive form or voice denotes a transitive action directed against, and suffered by, the subject, which is acted upon by an agent other than itself : e. g. Er wird von ihm geschlagen, he is (being) beaten by him (von ihm being here this agent besides the subject). Die angrenzenden Länder werden von übermüthigen und kühnen Rittern verheert, the adjoining countries are desolated by insolent and bold knights.—*Göthe*. Ward er nicht von einem Weibe geboren? was he not born of a woman?—*Schiller*. Aus den Wünschen und Hoffnungen wird der Mensch erkannt, by his wishes and hopes man is known.—*Lavater*.

Note.—The passive voice is closely related to the reflective form of the verb ; for by the latter is also expressed a suffering state of the subject, but it differs from the passive by the peculiarity of the action being limited entirely to the subject itself, and without the operation of an additional agent : e. g. das Schiff bewegt sich, the vessel moves. Er schämt sich, he is ashamed. Die Sonne verfinstert sich, the sun darkens.

The passive voice of transitive verbs, as already known, is formed with *werden*, and not with *sein* to be, as in English.

This circumstance gives to the German language an advantage over the English and Roman languages, by enabling it to distinguish, in a most decided manner, a real suffering of the subject from a state which is conceived as being a lasting quality inherent in the subject, and indicated by the participle used as an adjective: in this latter case the participle must be connected with the subject by means of *sein* and not *werden*: e. g. *bin ich denn abermals betrogen?* am I then again deceived?—*Goethe*. *Es ist bald gesprochen, aber schwer gethan*, it is soon spoken, but done with difficulty.—*Schiller*. *Was nicht verboten ist, ist erlaubt*, what is not forbidden is permitted.—*Schiller*.

Note.—Intransitive verbs may also be used sometimes in the passive form; but having no object, they cannot be conjugated according to the persons, and the subject of the action remaining indefinite, they pass over to the impersonal verbs, as: *es wurde viel getanzt*, there was much dancing.

§ 72. ON REFLECTIVE VERBS.

Transitive verbs, by assuming the reflective form, receive an intransitive signification. It has been already observed that the reflective form is far more frequently used in German than in English; to this we may add, that in no language but the German is the intransitive signification so decidedly distinguished by the reflective form from the transitive, as well as from the passive signification of the verb: e. g. *Der Baum bewegt sich*, the tree moves. *Ich bewege den Baum*, I move the tree. *Der Baum wird bewegt*, the tree is (being) moved. *Das Gerücht verbreitet sich*, the report is spreading. *Er verbreitet das Gerücht*, he spreads the report. *Das Gerücht wird verbreitet*, the report is (being) spread. *Das Gerücht ist verbreitet*, the report is spread. *Der Irrthum wiederholt sich immerfort in der That*; deswegen muß man das Wahre unermüdlich in Worten wiederholen, error is repeated continually in our actions; therefore, that which is true must be repeated incessantly in words.—*Goethe*.

The reflective form is always used in German whenever the notion of a verb, transitive in itself, is to be represented as

merely intransitive. In all these cases the English language generally employs either the active or passive form of the verb instead: e. g. Der Wind dreht sich, the wind turns. Der Schlüssel hat sich gefunden, the key is found. Die Erde bewegt sich, the earth moves. Alle Hüte schmücken sich mit Mayen, all hats are adorned with may.—*Schiller*. Die eine Hälfte der Zeit bringen sie zu, sich zu putzen, und die andre Hälfte, sich gepuht sehen zu lassen, one-half of their time they spend in dressing, and the other half in exhibiting themselves dressed.—*Göthe*.

Note.—Several intransitive verbs may be used in the reflective form by uniting them with an adjective, as: er schläft sich krank, he sleeps himself ill. Ich gehe mich müde, I tire myself with walking.

The following verbs are never used otherwise than in the reflective form:—

Sich schämen, to be ashamed.	Sich befeißigen, to apply oneself.
Sich wundern, to be astonished.	Sich widersetzen, to oppose.
Sich freuen, to rejoice.	Sich erbarmen, to have mercy.
Sich entschließen, to resolve.	Sich enthalten, to abstain.
Sich sehnen, to long.	Sich erholen, to recover oneself.
Sich grämen, to grieve.	Sich unterstehen, to venture.
Sich besinnen, to recollect.	Sich erkundigen, to inform oneself.

§ 73. ON COMPOUND VERBS.

Compound verbs are partly *separable*, and partly *inseparable*. The separation takes place only in the present and imperfect tenses, and in the imperative: e. g. Er reißt ab, he departs. Steh auf, stand up. The particle or noun thus separated is put at the end of the sentence, as: er kam diesen Morgen um zwei Uhr zurück, he came back this morning at two o'clock.

No separation, however, takes place in subordinate sentences, as: wenn er diesen Morgen abreißt, . . . if he set out this morning. Da er aber zu spät ankam, . . . but as he arrived too late.

1. Verbs compounded with substantives or adjectives are generally inseparable: e. g. Ich weissage, I prophesy. Those verbs, however, compounded with adjectives and adverbs of

quality which do not unite together into one single notion are separable, as: *ich achte ihn hoch*, I esteem him (highly). *Er reißt sich los*, he tears himself loose. *Er thut groß*, he boasts.

2. Verbs compounded with the following particles are always separable: *ab* (off), *auf*, *an*, *aus*, *bei*, *dar*, *ein* (in), *fort*, *her*, *hin*, *herab*, *hinab* (and all particles compounded with *hin* and *her*), *mit*, *nach*, *nieder*, *ob*, *vor*, *weg*, *zu*, *zurück*.

In all verbs compounded with the above particles the principal accent lies upon the particle, as: *au'stēhen*, *ab'gehen*, *ei'n-schlafen*, &c.

All verbs compounded with the unaccented particle *wider* are inseparable: *es widerfu'hr mir*, it happened to me.

Note.—All verbs formed with the unaccented prefixes *be*, *ge*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ver*, *zer* are naturally inseparable: *er gestand es mir*, he confessed it to me. *Der Herr befiehlt es*, the lord commands it. Some verbs compounded with the prefix *miß* are separable only in the past participle, and in the infinitive with *zu* before it, as: *miß'getōnt* sounded badly: *mißzu-tōnen* to sound badly. In the present and imperfect tenses *miß* is never separated: *er mißhandelt ihn*, he ill-treats him.

3. Verbs compounded with the particles *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, *voll* and *nieder*, are separable only when the principal accent falls upon the particle; but they are inseparable, when the accent lies upon the verb, as: *er reißt heute du'rch*, he passes through to-day. *Er durchreißt das Land*, he travels through the country. *Er setzte ü'ber*, he crossed (a river). *Er überse'tete*, he translated. *Er ging zum Feinde über*, he passed over to the enemy. *Sie übergi'ngen den Punct*, they passed over that point.

§. 74. USE OF HABEN AND SEIN.

Use of the auxiliary verbs *haben* and *sein* in the formation of the past compound tenses:

1. All transitive, reflective, and impersonal verbs are conjugated with *haben*: *ich habe die Feder gefunden*. *Es hat sich zugetragen*. *Es hat gedonnert*.

2. Intransitive verbs are generally conjugated with *haben*: *sie haben geweint*, they have been crying; but especially those intransitive verbs which govern the dative or genitive: *er hat*

mir geholfen, he has helped me. Er hat meiner gespottet, he has mocked me. Exceptions to these are the verbs begegnen to meet, gelingen (*impersonal*) to succeed, mißlingen to fail, folgen to follow, weichen to yield, which require sein, as: es ist mir gelungen, I have succeeded.

The following intransitive verbs are conjugated with sein:—

a. Those which express a transition into another state, as:

bersten	gerathen	scheitern	sterben
gedeihen	geschehen	schmelzen	trocknen
frieren	heilen	schwellen	wachsen
gelingen	reisen	schwinden	werden.
genesen	reißen	sprießen	

To these belong also those verbs formed with the prefixes er, ver, ent, as well as the verbs compounded with separable particles, denoting a change of state or condition, as: erkranken, erlöschen, erschaffen, erschrecken, erstarren, ersticken, verarmen, verderben, verdorren, verlöschen, veröden, verwesen, entschlafen, entstehen, entbrennen, einschlafen, aufwachen, abschlagen, &c.

b. Those which indicate a motion to or from a place, as: bringen, eilen, fahren, fallen, fliegen, fließen, fliehen, gehen, gelangen, gleiten, hinken, jagen, klimmen, kommen, kriechen, landen, laufen, quellen, reisen, reiten, rennen, rinnen, rücken, scheiden, schießen, schleichen, schlüpfen, schreiten, schwimmen, segeln, sinken, springen, steigen, stoßen, streichen, treiben, treten, umherirren, waten, weichen, ziehen.

If, however, the verbs eilen, fließen, hinken, jagen, klettern, kriechen, landen, laufen, quellen, reisen, reiten, rinnen, segeln, schiffen, schwimmen, springen, stoßen, treiben, wandern, do not express a motion to or from a place, they require the auxiliary verb haben.

Note.—Several verbs require in one signification the verb haben and in another sein, e. g. Das Wasser ist gefroren, the water is frozen. Ich habe gefroren, I have been cold. Ich bin in einem Wagen fortgefahren, I have proceeded in a carriage. Ich habe fortgefahren zu lesen, I have continued reading.

§ 75. PARTICLES.

All those "*little words*" which do not admit of inflection, such as adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections,

come under this denomination. It is often difficult to distinguish clearly between them, since the same Particle is frequently used as an adverb, preposition, or conjunction. They had originally but one meaning ; but from their constant use in expressing the various relations which words and sentences bear to each other, they have assumed many significations ; the greatest care is therefore necessary in their proper choice and application.

Note.—The relations that words and sentences bear to each other in speech, are those of space, time, cause, manner, or other circumstances.

§ 76. ADVERBS.

The adverb is so called because it is generally joined to a verb. It denotes the manner and secondary circumstances of adjectives, verbs, and even of adverbs themselves, expressing their *how ? where ? when ? &c.* They are indeclinable, some of them merely admitting a sort of inflection, viz. a comparative and superlative degree, which are, however, similar to those of the corresponding adjectives. Almost all adjectives and participles, without changing their form, may be used adverbially.

Note.—Many adverbs are originally cases of nouns, especially genitives, of which they have retained the characteristic letter *s*: e. g. *Morgens* in the morning, *Abends* in the evening.

ADVERBS ARE DISTINGUISHED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS :—

a. Adverbs of Quality and Manner :

Wie, how	Schön, beautifully,	Gerade, directly
So, so	well	Geschwind, quickly
Anders, otherwise	Zeitig, timely	Wohl, well
Schnell, quickly	Augenblicklich, instan-	Plötzlich, suddenly
Bergebens, in vain	taneously	Leise, gently
Theils, partly	umsonst, in vain,	Glücklicherweise, hap-
Eilends, hastily	gratis	pily.

b. Adverbs of Intensity.

Sehr, very	Gänzlich, entirely	Se...je, the...the
Außerst, extremely	Völlig, fully	Se...desto, the...the
Uebersaus, exceedingly	Gar, very	Höchstens, at the most
Besonders, particu- larly	Zu, too	Wenigstens, at least
Höchst, most	Sogar, even	Raum, scarcely
Ungemein, uncom- monly	Genug, enough	Beinahe, } almost
Vorzüglich, particu- larly	Wenig, little	Sast, }
Außerordentlich, extra- ordinarily	Etwas, something	Gleichsam, as it were
Unendlich, infinitely	Siemlich, tolerably	Nur, only
Ganz, quite	Mehr, more	Weit, far
	Minder, less	Bei weitem, by far
	Mindest, least	Viel, much
	Selbst, even	Meistens, mostly.

c. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

Ja, yes	Wirklich, really	Rein, no
Doch, yet	Wahrhaftig, truly	Nicht, not
Wahrlich, } truly	Freilich, } certain-	Mit nichten, } by no
Fürwahr, } truly	Allerdings, } ly	Keinesweges, } means
Ob, whether	Wahrscheinlich, pro-	Etwas, perhaps
Gelt, } is it not	bably	Vermuthlich, probably
Nicht wahr, } so	Gewissermaßen, in	Schlechterdings, by all
Schwerlich, hardly	some manner	means
Gewiß, } certainly	Traun, truly	Vielleicht, perhaps.
Sicherlich, }		

d. Adverbs of Number.

Erstens, } firstly	Zulezt, at last	Dreifach, threefold
Erstlich, }	Doppelt, doubly	Manchmal, } several
Zweitens, secondly	Einmal, once	Einigermal, } times
Drittens, thirdly, &c.	Zweimal, twice	Vielfach, manifoldly.
Zum ersten, firstly	Einfach, simply	

e. Adverbs of Time.

Je, } ever	Nach und nach, gra-	Allmählig, gradually
Jemals, }	dually	Neulich, }
Jederzeit, } always	Ehemals, } formerly	Kürzlich, } lately
Immer, }	Ehedem, }	Jüngst, }
Nie, }	Weiland, } formerly	Ehestens, very soon
Nimmer, }	Bormalis, }	Anfangs, in the be-
Nimmermehr, }	Vorher, before	ginning
Niemals, }	Nachher, afterwards	Endlich, at last
Da, } then	Gogleich, directly	Heute, to-day
Dann, }	Nächstens, soon	Gestern, yesterday
Wann, when	Eben, just now	the day
Nun, now	Bereits, } already	Vorgestern, } before
Jetzt, at present	Schon, }	Ghegestern, } yester-
Const, formerly	Noch, yet	day
Einst, once	Bald, soon	Morgen, to-morrow
Dereinst, at some fu-	Hinfort, } henceforth	Uebermorgen,, after
ture time	Fortan, }	to-morrow
Abends, in the even-	Künftig, in future	Heuer, in this year
ing	Leztthin, lately	Früh, early
Morgens, in the	Von jeher, from all	Spät, late
morning	times	Bis jetzt, until now
Mittags, at noon	Von heute an, from	Bisher, hitherto
Nachts, by night	this day	Inzwischen, in the
Seitdem, since	Einstweilen, } in the	mean-while
Seither, hitherto	Unterdesſen, } mean-	Dann und wann, now
Immerdar, } always	while	and then.
Immerfort, }		

f. Adverbs of Space.

Hier, here	Jrgendwo, anywhere	Vorn, before
Da, } there	Wo, where	Hinten, behind
Dort, }	Oben, above	Droben, there above
Ueberall, everywhere	Unten, below	Drunten, there below
Allenthalben, every-	Innen, within	Drinnen, } therein
where	Außen, without	Darin, }

Draußen, thereout	Stromab, down the	Rückwärts, backwards
Hüben, on this side	stream	Wohin, whither
Drüben, on that side	Stromauf, up the	Herab, down here
Darauf, thereupon	stream	Herauf, up here
Hierauf, hereupon	Daheim, at home	Herein, in here
Darüber, there above	Weit, } far	Herunter, down here
Darunter, there under	Gern, }	Hinab, down there
Außerhalb, outside	Fort, forth, away	Hinaus, out there
Innerhalb, inside	Weg, away	Hinein, in there
Oberhalb, above	Rings, }	Hinunter, down there
Unterhalb, below	Ringsum, }	Bergauf, up hill
Diesseits, on this side	Her, hither	Bergab, } down-hill
Jenseits, on that side	Hin, thither	Bergunter }
Rechts, to the right	Daher, from there	Feld ein, into the fields
Links, to the left	Dahin, that way	Vorwärts, forward
Unterwegs, on the	Woher, whence	Seitwärts, sideways.
road		

§ 77. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

The Comparative is formed in *er*, as: schön finely, schöner more finely.

The Superlative is formed:—

1. In *st*, as: meist mostly, jüngst lately.
2. In *enē*, as: best-enē in the best manner, meist-enē mostly.
3. With the preposition *am*, as: am besten in the best manner.
4. With the preposition *zu*, as: zuerst at first, zum wenigsten at least.
5. With the preposition *auf*, as: auf das beste, in the best manner, auf's schönste, most beautifully.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IRREGULAR:—

Bald, soon	Comp. eher	Sup. ehest
Gern, willingly	„ lieber	„ liebſt
Recht, rightly	„ richtiger	„ richtigſt
Wohl, well	„ beſſer	„ beſt.

§ 78. The application of the following adverbs requires particular attention : —

Schon expresses an opposition to a later time, as : *es donnert schon*, it thunders already ; but sometimes it signifies also certainty or probability, e. g. *Er wird schon kommen*, he will certainly come.

Erst, as an adverb of time, marks the precedence of an action, e. g. *Von Jugend auf hab' ich gelernt gehorchen, erst meinen Eltern und dann einer Gottheit*, from my youth up I have learnt to obey, first my parents and then a deity.—*Göthe*. It signifies limitation in *es ist erst Ein Uhr*, it is but one o'clock.

Sonst, means *otherwise, as for the rest*, e. g. *Halte den Tisch, sonst fällt er*, hold the table, otherwise it will fall. *Wie war die Aufnahme sonst am Hofe?* as for the rest, how was the reception at court?—*Schiller*. As an adverb of time it signifies *formerly*, e. g. *Sonst war es anders*, formerly it was different.

Hin and *her*, are thus distinguished : *hin* implies a direction away from, and *her* towards, the speaker. The same significance prevails also in adverbs compounded with *hin* and *her*, as : *Gehen Sie hinein*, go in. *Kommen Sie herab*, come down.

Da, as an adverb of place, signifies *there*, e. g. *da liegt das Buch*, there lies the book. As an adverb of time it signifies *then*, e. g. *Da kam er*, then he came. *Da* is used besides as a conjunction, expressing the cause, as : *Ich kann fröhlich scheiden, da meine Augen diesen Tag gesehen*, I can gladly depart, since my eyes have seen this day.—*Schiller*.

Daher, as an adverb, is local, e. g. *Der Feind kommt daher*, the enemy comes that way ; as a conjunction it indicates the cause, e. g. *Der Wind hat sich geändert, daher ist es schönes Wetter*, the wind has changed, therefore it is fine weather.

Denn, as an adverb, is interrogative, e. g. *Sind wir denn wehrlos?* are we then defenceless?—*Schiller*. As a conjunction it is causal, corresponding to the English conjunction *for*, as : *Soldaten waren theuer, denn die Menge geht nach dem Glück*, soldiers were scarce, for the multitude runs after fortune.—*Schiller*.

Nun, as an adverb of time, means *now*, e. g. Es ist entschieden, nun ist's gut, it is decided, now it is well.—*Schiller*. As a conjunction, it expresses the cause, e. g. Und nun der Himmel deinen Schritt hieher gelenkt, so laß das Mitleid siegen, and since heaven directed hither thy steps, let compassion conquer.—*Schiller*.

Ein and in: Ein expresses a direction to the interior of an object, but is only used in compound words, and not by itself alone, e. g. Das Unglück, worein er sich stürzte, war groß, the misfortune which befel him was great. In, in compound words, does not imply motion like ein, but a state of rest, as: Es ist nichts mehr darin, there is nothing more in it.

Wohl is an adverb to the adjective gut, as: Er befindet sich wohl, he is well; but it implies often conjecture and interrogation, e. g. Sie ist wohl krank? she is perhaps ill?

Nicht simply denies, but is sometimes added to another negation in order to give more force to it. This practice, however, must not be imitated, although it is often found in our best writers, e. g. Es ist kein Schnee nicht, es sind keine Schwäne, it is not snow, nor are they swans.—*Goethe*.

Vorher must not be confounded with *ehe*, *bevor* and *vor*. Vorher is an adverb of time: e. g. Er hat es schon vorher gethan, he has done it already before. Ehe and bevor are subordinative conjunctions: e. g. Wir waren frohe Menschen, eh' Ihr kamt, we were happy people, before you came.—*Schiller*. Vor is a preposition, indicating time or place: e. g. Er ging vor zwölf Uhr weg, he went away before twelve o'clock. Es steht vor Ihnen, it stands before you.

§ 79. PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are usually prefixed to nouns in order to express the nature of the relation that exists between two nouns, or a verb and a noun: e. g. der Vogel auf dem Baume singt schön, the bird upon the tree sings beautifully. Der Vogel fliegt auf den Baum, the bird flies upon the tree.

Note 1.—Sometimes prepositions are also prefixed to pronominal adverbs, particularly to those indicating time and place, as: Er geht von

hier nach Paris, he goes from here to Paris. Für jetzt ist es genug, for the present it is enough.

Note 2.—The notion of the preposition is often supplied by the inflection of the noun alone: e. g. Er schrieb mir, instead of, er schrieb an mich, he wrote to me.

The prepositions originally designated, and even now designate, for the most part, some relation of space, i. e. either a direction to or from a place, the point in space (where?), or merely the vicinity of, or the approach to a place. Besides these original and local significations of the prepositions, they are frequently used to indicate also Time, Manner, Cause and Effect, and the relations of an Object or an Attribute.

Note.—The right use of the prepositions is, in German, as difficult as in any other language, especially on account of the various relations which they serve to indicate, being expressed in two languages very often by entirely different prepositions: e. g. Er geht nach Frankreich, he goes to France. Es war die Schlacht bei Gravelingen, it was the battle at Gravelingen.—*Göthe*. Sie sind erzürnt auf mich, you are angry with me.—*Göthe*. Sie denkt nicht mehr an mich, she thinks no more of me.

According to their government, the prepositions are divided into the following four classes:—

I.—PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE.

Längs, along	Laut, by virtue of
Anstatt or statt, instead of	Mittels, }
Halben or halber, on account of	Bermittelst } by means of.
Außerhalb, on the outside	Ungeachtet, notwithstanding
Innerhalb, inside	Unfern, }
Oberhalb, above	unweit, } not far from
Unterhalb, below	Bermöge, by virtue of
Diesseits, on this side	Um-willen, }
Jenseits, on that side	Wegen, } on account of
Kraft, by virtue of	Troß, in spite of
Während, during	Zufolge, according to.
Entlang, along	

Note.—Most of these prepositions are originally nouns which have been gradually reduced to particles, but have preserved the power of governing a genitive case. They are termed spurious prepositions.

Zufolge governs the dative when it follows its noun : e. g. *Seiner Meinung zufolge*, according to his opinion.

Entlang, when it follows its case, requires the accusative, as : *Er gieng den Fluß entlang*, he walked along the river.

Halben is used when the noun is accompanied by the article, but halber, when it is not : e. g. *Der Freundschaft halben*—*Freundschaft halber*, for the sake of friendship. Halben and halber are always put after the noun they govern.

Wegen and ungeachtet may follow their noun as well as precede it.

Außerhalb and innerhalb are sometimes used by good writers with the dative : e. g. *Innerhalb dem Grabe*, within the grave.—*Lessing*.

Droß and längs are also used with the dative.

II. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE.

Aus, out of, from	Nach, after, to
Außer, out of	Nächst, next to
Bei, near	Nebst, with, besides
Binnen, within	Sammt, together with
Entgegen, towards	Seit, since
Gegenüber, opposite	Von, of
Gemäß, conformable	Zu, to
Mit, with	Zuwider, against.

Note 1.—Entgegen, gegenüber, gemäß and zuwider stand generally after the noun.

Note 2.—Mit is found connected with the accusative in the adverbial phrase *mit einẽ*, instead of *mit einem Mal*, at once : e. g. *schon hielten wir ihn für verloren, als aus Rauch und Flamme mit einẽ er vor uns stand*, we already thought him lost, when all at once, out of smoke and flame, he appeared before us.—*Lessing*.

III. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

Bis, till	Ohne, without
Durch, through	Sonder, without
Für, for	Um, around, about
Gegen (gen), towards	Wider, against.

Note 1.—Für must not be confounded with vor, although they were originally the same word, and are not, even now, always distinguished by our best writers: e. g. Der ernsthafte Römer, der sich das ganze Jahr sorgfältig für jeden Fehltritt hütet, &c., the serious Roman who guards himself carefully during the whole year from every false step, &c.—*Goethe*. Wir stehen vor unser Land, wir stehen vor unsere Weiber, unsere Kinder, we stand for our country, for our wives, for our children.—*Schiller*.

Note 2.—Für in connection with was is not a preposition, and therefore governs no case: e. g. was für ein Mensch ist er? what sort of a man is he?

Note 3.—Ohne, in zweifelsohne, without doubt, is used with the genitive.

IV. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

An, on	Ueber, over
Auf, upon	unter, under
Hinter, behind	Vor, before
In, in	Zwischen, between.
Neben, near	

These prepositions govern the dative when they indicate the point in space, to the question, *where?* e. g. Das Buch liegt auf dem Tische, the book lies upon the table: but they govern the accusative when they imply the direction or motion, physical as well as mental, to a certain point; as at the question, *where to?* e. g. Legen Sie das Buch auf den Tisch, put the book upon the table. Das kam mir nicht in den Sinn, this did not come into my mind. Ich gehe in den Garten, I am going into the garden. If the motion be merely within a place, and not directed towards a certain point, the dative must be used: e. g. Er geht in dem Garten, he walks (about) in the garden.

Note.—Vor is connected with the genitive in vor Alters, formerly.

§ 80. If the prepositions be united with the pronouns das that, and was what, das is often changed into da, and was into wo, and contracted with the preposition that follows: e. g. dadurch, dafür, damit, davon, dazu, &c., instead of durch das, für das, mit dem, von dem, zu dem, &c.—Wodurch, wofür, wovon, instead of durch was, für was, &c.

If the preposition begin with a vowel, *da* and *wo* are changed into *dar* and *wor*: e. g. *daraus*, *daran*, *darauf* *darüber*, *darunter*, and *woraus*, *woran*, *worauf*, *worin*, *worüber*, &c.

§ 81. Many prepositions, in order to complete their notion, require an adverb to follow the noun or adverb governed by the preposition: e. g. *von heute an*, from this day. *Von Jugend auf*, from the time of youth. *Nach oben hin*, upwards. *Um den Tisch herum*, around the table.

§ 82. GENUINE AND SPURIOUS PREPOSITIONS.

According to their signification, the prepositions must be divided into two great classes, viz. *genuine* or *original* prepositions, and *spurious* or *derived* prepositions. The chief distinction of these two classes is, that the genuine preposition assumes various meanings in the different relations which it serves to indicate, whilst each spurious preposition is used only in *one* particular signification, i. e. in that which it plainly expresses: e. g. *anstatt* never admits of any other signification but that of "*instead of*." The spurious prepositions, therefore, require no further consideration.

Note.—Spurious prepositions have sprung partly from nouns, and partly from adverbs. From nouns are derived: *Statt* (*anstatt*), *halben*, *oberhalb*, *unterhalb*, *innerhalb*, *außerhalb*, *diesseits*, *jenseits*, *kraft*, *vermöge*, *längs*, *laut*, *troß*, *wegen*, *um*—*willen*, *zufolge*. From adverbs are derived: *binnen*, *neben*, *nebst*, *sammt*, *entlang*, *nächst*, *zwischen*, *unweit*, *während*, *ungeachtet*, *vermittelst*, *seit*, *gemäß*, *sonder*, *ohne*, *zuletzt*, *gegenüber*, *bis*.

§ 83. SIGNIFICATION AND USE OF THE GENUINE PREPOSITIONS.

An.

An, with the dative, indicates the point in space (*where?*), and the point of time (*when?*); with the accusative it indicates the direction (*where to?*): e. g. *Er steht an der Thür*, he stands at the door. *Sie starb an jenem Morgen*, she died on that morning. *Sie gehen an den Rhein*, they go to the Rhine.

Note.—*An* is used instead of "*in*," with the following words: *an einem*

Orte, in a place; an der Stelle, in the spot; am Platze, in the place; am Leben, in life.

An, with the dative, designates also the manner, but only in connection with the superlative, and contracted with the article dem into am: e. g. Unter allen Rittern gefällt er mir am besten, amongst all knights he pleases me best.—*Goethe*. Am liebsten sprach ich ihn allein, I would like best to speak to him alone.

By an, with the dative, is also indicated the reason for knowing a thing by its external appearance: e. g. Man sieht Dir's an den Augen an, gewiß, Du hast geweint, it may be known by your eyes, you have certainly been crying.—*Goethe*. Man kennt den Vogel an den Federn, the bird is known by his feathers.

An, with the dative, is used after the following verbs and adjectives: hindern, leiden, sterben, sich rächen, sich versündigen, sich sättigen, gleichen, übertreffen, nachstehen, weichen, gelegen sein, zweifeln, verzweifeln, zunehmen, abnehmen, fehlen, mangeln, gebrechen, arm reich, leer, groß, klein, gleich, jung, ähnlich, stark, schwach, überlegen, krank, lahm, fruchtbar: e. g. Er starb an der Pest, he died of the plague. An frohem Muth und Willen weich ich keinem, in joyous spirit and will I yield to none.—*Goethe*. An Wünschen leer, doch nicht an Freuden arm, void of wishes, but not poor in joys.—*Schiller*.

The object of pleasant sensations is indicated by an with the dative, after the following words: sich weiden, sich ergötzen, Theil nehmen, Freude haben, Lust haben, Gefallen haben, Trost haben: e. g. Ich habe keine Lust daran, I have no pleasure in it.—*Goethe*. Du nahmst Theil an meinem tiefen Schmerze, you took a part in my deep sorrow.—*Schiller*.

An, with the accusative, follows the verbs: denken, glauben, sich gewöhnen, sich kehren, mahnen: e. g. Er glaube an Liebe und Treue, let him believe in love and faith.—*Schiller*. Kehren Sie sich nicht an meine Thränen, do not mind my tears.

Note 1.—An, with the accusative, expresses sometimes an indefinite number: e. g. Man fand an sechs Packete mit Terzky's Wappen, they found about six parcels with Terzky's arms.—*Schiller*.

Note 2.—An indicates also alternation or turn: e. g. es ist an mir, it

is my turn. Die Reihe kommt an mich, my turn comes. Jetzt ist's an uns Gesetze vorzuschreiben, now it is for us to prescribe laws.—*Schiller*.

A u f.

Auf, indicates an immediate contact from above: e. g. Er liegt auf der Erde, he lies upon the earth.

It designates also the place where something is done or performed: e. g. Er geht auf den Markt, auf das Rathhaus, auf die Hochzeit, auf die Jagd, auf das Land, auf den Ball, auf die Post, he goes to the market, to the council-house, to the wedding, to the chase, to the country, to the ball, to the post. Er ist auf dem Lande, auf der Reise, auf der Messe, &c., he is in the country, on a journey, at the fair, &c.

Auf, with the accusative, indicates moreover a precise time and measure, a space of time, and, in connection with bis, the extreme limit: e. g. Er wußte es auf die Minute, he knew it to the minute. Er verschob es bis auf die letzte Stunde, he deferred it to the last hour. Du verlierst mich, Karl, auf viele Jahre—Thoren nennen es auf ewig, you lose me, Charles, for many years—fools call it for ever.—*Schiller*.

Auf, with the accusative, indicates also (like “after” in English) a change in time, as: auf blut'ge Schlachten folgt Gesang und Tanz, after bloody battles follow song and dance.—*Schiller*. Und Welle auf Welle zerrinnet, and wave after wave flows away.

Auf, with the accusative, designates the object of confidence and trust, after the verbs: vertrauen, rechnen, vertrosten, trosten, pochen, sich berufen, sich verlassen, and after the adjective stolz: e. g. Weh denen, die auf Dich vertrauen, woe to those that confide in thee.—*Schiller*. Der Gefangene ist stolz auf seine Unschuld, the prisoner is proud of his innocence.—*Goethe*.

Auf, with the accusative follows also hoffen, sinnen, halten, bestehen, beruhen, sich stützen, verzichten, sich verstehen, ankommen (to depend), warten, gefaßt, böse, erzürnt, eifersüchtig, neidisch, erboßt, and argwöhnisch: e. g. Der Herzog sinnt auf Verrath, the duke meditates treachery. Sie wird böse auf mich werden, she will become angry with me.—*Goethe*. Er war eifersüchtig auf seine Ehre, he was jealous of his honour.—*Schiller*.

Auf, with the accusative, is used with the substantives Weise and Art, whether they be really expressed or not: e. g. Sie that es auf eine andere Weise, she did it in another manner. Wir dienen ihm auf unsere Art, we serve him after our manner.

Note.—Auf, with Weg, when it signifies manner, is connected with the dative, as: Ich will auf kürzerm Wege mir Licht verschaffen, I will procure light in a shorter way.—*Schiller*.

Auf, with the superlative in the accusative, and with the article das, designates also the manner: e. g. Auf's genaueste, most precisely. Auf's freundlichste, in the most friendly way. Auf das beste, in the best manner.

A u ß.

Auß, as *out* in English, designates the place and direction in reference to an inclosed space: e. g. Er kömmt auß dem Hause, he comes out of the house.

Auß indicates also the material out of which something is made: e. g. Mich schuf auß größerm Stoffe die Natur, nature created me out of ruder stuff.—*Schiller*.

Auß, similar to *from* in English, indicates an inward reason: e. g. Er that es auß Haß, he did it from hatred.

Auß, indicates frequently an attributive relation: e. g. Sein Freund auß Paris, his friend from Paris.

A u ß e r.

Außer, indicates the place *where*, but in opposition to in, as: Er ist außer dem Hause, he is out of the house.

It designates also the relations of a condition: e. g. Dein Bruder ist außer Gefahr, thy brother is out of danger.

Außer also designates exclusion: e. g. Außer seinem Bruder war Niemand da, except his brother no one was there.

B e i.

Bei, indicates the place (*where?*), as vicinity: e. g. Bleiben Sie bei uns, remain with us. Offenbach bei Frankfurt, Offenbach near Frankfort. Die Schlacht bei Leipzig, the battle of Leipsic.

Bei indicates the time in *bei Tage*—in the day time; *bei Nacht*, by night; and *bei Zeiten*, betimes. *Bei jedem Abschied zittert mir das Herz*, at every parting my heart trembles.—*Schiller*.

It designates (like “*at*” in English) a condition, and an adversative reason: e. g. *Doch Schauer ergreifen bei diesem fürchterlichen Namen mich*, yet horrors seize me at this fearful name.—*Schiller*.

Durch.

Durch, denotes the same direction as *through* in English, as: *Sie giengen durch den Garten*, they went through the garden.

Durch, indicates frequently a means: e. g. *Durch falsches Zeugniß glaubt er sich zu retten*, by false testimony he thinks to save himself.

Für.

Für, corresponds generally in its signification with “*for*” in English: e. g. *Auch die Bürger erklären sich für ihn*, the citizens also declare themselves for him.—*Schiller*. *Wir stehen alle für Einen Mann*, we all stand for one man.—*Schiller*. *Das ist für meine Königin genug*, that is enough for my queen.

Für, follows *halten* (to consider), *erklären*, *ausgeben*, *gelten*, *achten*, as: *Nicht für verloren acht' ich's*, I do not consider it lost.—*Schiller*. *Wir könnten gelten für eine ganzes Volk*, we could pass for a whole nation.—*Schiller*.

Gegen (gen).

Gegen, like “*against*” and “*towards*” in English, expresses the direction *where to?* e. g. *die Wolken ziehen gegen Morgen*, the clouds go towards the east.

Gegen is particularly used to indicate *love* and *hatred*: e. g. *Das Heer zog gegen Feind*, the army marched against the enemy. *Er handelte sehr gütig gegen ihn*, he acted very kindly towards him.

It indicates also an indefinite time and number: e. g. *Es geschah gegen Morgen*, it happened towards morning. *Es waren ihrer gegen Hundert*, there were about a hundred of them.

It indicates likewise a comparison, as : Was ist mir alles gegen Dich? what is every thing to me in comparison with you?—*Schiller*. Er ist gegen Dich ein Riese, he is a giant in comparison with thee.

Hinter.

Hinter, indicates the place and direction in opposition to vor : e. g. Das Dorf liegt hinter dem Berge, the village lies behind the mountain. Er trat hinter den Baum, he stepped behind the tree.

In.

The preposition *in*, with the dative, indicates the place (*where?*), and with the accusative, the direction (*where to?*) e. g. Er ist in dem Walde, he is in the wood. Ich gehe in den Wald, I am going into the wood.

It agrees with the same English preposition in most of the relations which it expresses : Mein Freund ist in Gefahr, my friend is in danger. Ein Augenblick zertrümmerte, was wir in Jahren bauten, a moment destroyed what we built in years.—*Schiller*. In wenig Tagen kann sich viel ereignen, many things may happen in a few days.—*Schiller*.

Mit.

Mit, in German expresses the same relation as *with* in English : e. g. Sprecht mit Gelassenheit, speak composedly.—*Schiller*. Ich rechte mit den Göttern nicht, I do not dispute with the Gods.—*Goethe*. Ich liebe ohne Hoffnung, mit Todesangst, und mit Gefahr des Lebens, I love without hope, with the anguish of death, and with danger of my life.—*Schiller*. Ihr sollt mit mir zufrieden sein, you shall be content with me.—*Schiller*.

Nach.

Nach, indicates the direction *where to*, like *to* in English, and is used with names of places and countries, but not with names of persons : e. g. Er geht nach Deutschland, nach Berlin, nach Hause, he goes to Germany, to Berlin, home.

Nach follows the verbs: streben, verlangen, trachten, sich sehnen, forschen, fragen, and begierig: e. g. Er trachtet nach Ehre und Ruhm, he strives after honor and glory. Wie sehn' ich mich nach der erwünschten Last, how do I long after the wished-for burthen.—*Goethe.*

It corresponds often with “*according to:*” e. g. Er ist nach seiner Aussprache ein Franzose, he is a Frenchman by his pronunciation.—Was hat er verdient?—Nach des Gesetzes Wort, den Tod.—Den Tod nach Kriegsrecht, what has he deserved?—Death, according to the letter of the law.—Death, according to the right of war.—*Schiller.*

Nach, like “*after*” in English, expresses sometimes an intention: e. g. Er greift nach dem Schwerte, he grasps at the sword.

It indicates the time, as: Kommen Sie nach zwei Uhr wieder, come again after two o'clock.

Ueber.

Ueber, in its local meaning, is opposed to unter, and indicates frequently, at the same time, an extension over a surface: e. g. Ein dichter Nebel verbreitete sich über das Gefilde, a dense fog spread over the fields. It designates likewise the direction through and over a place, as: Er geht über Rom nach Neapel, he goes through Rome to Naples. Das Heer ging über den Rhein, the army crossed the Rhine.

Sometimes it expresses the relations of number and quantity, e. g. Die Stadt hat nicht über tausend Einwohner, the town has not above a thousand inhabitants.

It denotes, with the accusative, in some cases, a relation of time corresponding to “*during*” in English: e. g. Er arbeitete den ganzen Tag über, he worked during the whole day.

The object of grief, joy, and astonishment is indicated by über with the accusative after zürnen, schelten, trauern, klagen, weinen, sich ärgern, sich betrüben, sich beschweren, sich entrüsten, frohlocken, erstaunen, sich wundern, entzückt, as: Er klagt sehr über ihn, he complains much of him. Er wundert sich darüber, he wonders at it.

The relation of dominion is indicated by *über* with the accusative after the verbs *gebieten*, *herrschen*, *schatlen*, *siegen*, &c., as : *sie gebietet über Alles*, she rules over all.

Note.—The antiquated *ob*, over, is sometimes used to express the point in space *where?* e. g. : *Ob dem Altar hing eine Mutter Gottes*, over the altar was hanging a Madonna.—*Schiller*.

U n t e r .

Unter, in its original and local signification, denotes opposition to *über*, as : *unter der Erde liegt es vergraben*, it lies buried under the earth. Sometimes it corresponds to *amongst* and *amidst* in English: e. g. *Saul unter den Propheten*, Saul amongst the prophets. *Wer unter diesen reicht an unsern Friedland?* who amongst these equals our Friedland?—*Schiller*.

U m .

um, besides its local signification of “*around*,” designates often an exchange: e. g. *Alles ist euch feil um Geld*, to you everything is venal.—*Schiller*.

It is used to indicate time, as : *kommen Sie um vier Uhr*, come at four o'clock. *Wir satteln nur um Mitternacht*, we saddle only at midnight.—*Bürger*.

um, designates sometimes the relation of extent or number in comparisons, as : *Er ist um viele Jahre jünger*, he is younger by many years. *um so größer war seine Freude*, so much the greater was his joy. *Ich sehe um einen Freund mich reicher*, I see myself richer by a friend.—*Schiller*.

It indicates a loss after *kommen*, *bringen*, *betrügen*, *geschehen*: e. g. *Das bringt mich um mein Leben*, this deprives me of my life. *Es ist um ihn geschehen*, he is done for. *Er kam sehr jung um seine Eltern*, he lost his parents very young.

Note.—The Participles of *kommen* and *bringen* are in this case frequently omitted: e. g. *Ich bin um meinen Schlummer* (i. e. *gekommen*), I am deprived of my slumber.—*Schiller*. *Und die Alle sind um ihr Geld*, and these will all have lost their money.—*Schiller*.

The object of grief is indicated by *um* after *weinen*, *klagen*, *trauern*, *sich betrüben*, *grämen*, *sich kümmern*, *beneiden*, *leid thun*, e. g. : *Wein' um den Bruder*, doch nicht um den Geliebten weine, weep for your brother, but weep not for the beloved.—*Schiller*. *Es thut mir leid um meine Obersten*, I am sorry for my colonels.—*Schiller*.

The object of our will and desire is expressed by *um* after *bitten*, *flehen*, *werben*, *buhlen*, *sich bemühen*, *spielen*, *losen*, *streiten*, *kämpfen*, *fechten*: e. g. *Ich flehe Dich um drei Tage Zeit*, I implore thee for the time of three days.—*Schiller*. *Ich bitte in diesem Brief um eine große Gunst*, I ask a great favour in this letter.

Von.

Von, indicates the direction *where from?* e. g. *sie kommen von Paris*, they come from Paris. *Er kommt von der Donau*, he comes from the Danube.

It indicates often a predicative relation: e. g. *Es kann nicht von Dauer sein*, it cannot last.—*Schiller*. *Er ist von Adel*, he is noble. *Es ist von Eisen*, it is of iron.

It indicates, likewise, the relations of an attribute, especially with names of towns and countries, and also with numerals, as: *Die Lage von Berlin*, the situation of Berlin. *Der König von Frankreich*, the king of France. *Ein Cavalier von Kopf und Herz* ist überall willkommen, a cavalier of head and heart is welcome everywhere.—*Goethe*. *Er hat das Glück von Tausenden gegründet*, he has founded the happiness of thousands.—*Schiller*.

Von, designates a separation after the words *befreien*, *erretten*, *erlösen*, *heilen*, *sich erholen*, *frei*, *rein*: e. g. *Wer errettet mich von seiner Wuth!* who saves me from his rage!—*Schiller*. *Er ist frei von Schuld*, he is free from guilt.

Von, follows the adjectives *schön*, *häßlich*, *bleich*, *roth*, *angenehm*: e. g. *Er ist nicht häßlich von Gestalt*, his figure is not ugly.—*Schiller*. *Angenehm von Gestalt*, of agreeable figure.—*Goethe*.

Von indicates a judgment after *denken*, *meinen*, *glauben*, *träumen*, *sprechen*, *erzählen*, *hören*, *erfahren*, *halten*, as: *Was denken Sie von diesem Manne*, what do you think of this man? *Er spricht Böses*

von ihm, he speaks ill of him. Man spricht von Ihnen, they speak of you.

Von often denotes the means: e. g. Sterben muß von unserer Hand jede lebende Seele, every living soul must die by our hand. —*Schiller*.

Vor.

Vor, is opposed to hinter behind: e. g. Es geschah vor unsern Augen, it was done before our eyes. Vor mir lag ein dichter Wald, a thick wood lay before me. Treten sie vor den Spiegel, step before the looking-glass.

It denotes also time (dative), as: Vor einer Stunde gieng er weg, he went away an hour ago. Ich sah ihn noch vor Kurzem, I saw him but a short time ago.

The object of fear and horror is indicated by vor, with the dative, after bewahren, verwahren, schützen, hüten, scheuen, fürchten, erschrecken, zittern, grauen, fliehen, bergen, ekeln, sickern, &c.: e. g. Trug Dich Dein Pferd so leicht herein, und scheute vor dem Blutgeruche nicht, und vor dem Geiste mit dem blanken Schwert, der an der Pforte Dich empfängt? Did your horse bear you in here so easily, and not dread the smell of blood and the spirit with the shining sword, who receives you at the door?—*Goethe*. Er erschrickt vor seiner eigenen Macht, he is terrified at his own power.—*Schiller*.

Vor, (with the dative) designates also the active cause of an effect suffered by the subject, as: Er konnte vor Müdigkeit und Hunger kaum etwas hervorbringen, he could scarcely utter anything from fatigue and hunger.—*Goethe*.

Wider.

This preposition indicates the relation of opposition and resistance like gegen, but is much less used than gegen: e. g. Ich erbrach den Brief wider Willen, wider Willen muß ich ihn lesen, I broke open the letter against my will, against my will I must read it.—*Lessing*. Es geht ihm wider die Natur, it is against his nature.—*Schiller*.

Zu.

This preposition expresses the direction *where to?* especially with names of persons, as: Ich gehe zu ihm, I am going to him. Wohin?—zum Fürsten, whither?—to the prince.—*Schiller*.

It indicates also, in opposition with von, the terminating point of a motion, as: Er flüchtete von Land zu Land, he fled from land to land. Und bebend hört man von Mund zu Mund, and trembling is heard from mouth to mouth.—*Schiller*.

The preposition zu indicates also, with proper names of cities and villages, and Haus (home) the place, *where?* e. g.: Er lebt jetzt zu London, he is living now in London. Er studirt zu Jena, he studies at Jena. Sie ist nicht zu Hause, she is not at home.

By zu is particularly indicated that which a thing becomes, that which is, or is to be effected by an activity, especially after the verbs and adjectives signifying: werden, machen, wählen, ernennen, gereichen, hinreichen, nützen, taugen, reif, tauglich, geschickt: e. g. Das Eis wird zu Wasser, the ice becomes water. Zum Verräther werde nicht, do not become a traitor. Es gereicht ihm zur Ehre, it does him honor.

Zu, is used also after nöthigen, zwingen, ermahnen, rathen, bereben, reizen, versüßren, bereiten, geneigt, willig: e. g. Zum Kampfe muß er sich bereiten, he must prepare for battle.—*Schiller*.

Zu, expresses the manner of local direction in: zu Fuße gehen, to go on foot. Zu Pferde, zu Wagen, zu Wasser, zu Lande reisen, to travel on horseback, in a carriage, by water, by land.

Note.—Zu is used likewise in the expressions: zu Bette, zu Tische, zur Schule, zur Kirche, zu Schiffe gehen, to go to bed, to dinner, to school, to church, on board a ship.

Zu, is connected with Zeit and Mal: e. g. Wir sehen uns zum letzten Mal, we see each other for the last time. Sie mahnen mich zur rechten Zeit, they remind me at the right time.

Note.—Zu frequently indicates, with the words hinein, hinaus, herein, heraus, the direction of a motion, or the place itself: e. g. Er sprang zum Fenster hinaus, he jumped out of the window. Er kommt zum Thore herein.

he comes in through the door. Er geht zum Hause hinaus, he goes out of the house. Klein Roland, geh' zur Stadt hinab, little Roland go down to the city.—*Uhland*.

§ 84. CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are those indeclinable parts of speech which connect sentences, and express the different relations in which sentences stand to each other. They are divided into two principal classes:—

I. *Co-ordinative Conjunctions*: that is, such as connect two equally independent sentences: e. g. Ich höre auf zu leben, aber ich habe gelebt, I cease to live, but I have lived.—*Goethe*. Entweder Ihr kennt mich nicht, oder Ihr seid sehr böshaft, either you know me not, or you are very malicious.—*Goethe*.

II. *Sub-ordinative Conjunctions*: that is, such as connect two sentences, one of which is dependent on the other: e. g. Wir sind nie entfernter von unsern Wünschen, als wenn wir uns einbilden das Gewünschte zu besitzen, we are never farther from what we wish, than when we imagine we possess it.—*Goethe*. Ich spräche Deutsch, wenn ich könnte, I would speak German, if I could.

Note 1.—The relative pronouns, and some pronominal adverbs, like the conjunctions, possess the power of connecting sentences with each other, with this distinction, however, that the genuine conjunction relates to the whole sentence, whilst a pronoun relative only refers to a part of it: e. g. Hier ist der Brief, welchen er geschrieben hat, here is the letter which he wrote. Ich weiß nicht, wo er jetzt wohnt, I don't know where he now lives.

Note 2.—Conjunctions connect only entire sentences: if they seem to connect single words in a sentence, it is in consequence of the contraction of two sentences having in common the same subject or predicate; and, by the omission of either of them in one place, the two sentences become contracted into one: e. g. Dein Vater und deine Mutter sind zu Hause, thy father and thy mother are at home; instead of, dein Vater ist zu Hause, und deine Mutter ist zu Hause.

I. CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

They are subdivided into the following :—

a. Copulative.

Und, and	Nicht allein, }	not only	Ferner, further
Auch, also	Nicht bloß, }		Endlich, at last
Zudem, moreover	Sowohl...als, as well as		Nämlich, namely
Außerdem, besides	Theils, partly		Wie, as
Nicht nur, not only	Erstens, firstly		Als, as, than.
Sondern auch, but also			

b. Adversative.

Const, otherwise	Aber, }	but	Dennoch, still
Denn, for	Allein, }		Dessenungeachtet, not..
Entweder, either	Gingegen, on the con-	withstanding	
Oder, or	trary	Indessen, however	
Weder, neither	Doch, yet	Gleichwohl, notwith-	
Noch, nor	Tedoch, however	standing	
		Als, but.	

c. Causative.

Daher, }	Also, therefore	
Deswegen, }	Folglich, }	
Deshalb, }	Demnach, }	consequently.
Darum, }	Mithin, }	
Denn, for		

Note.—Certain particles, called *expletive conjunctions*, are put into the sentence, in order to give more force to it, and to shade the expression. Such expletives are: *da, denn, doch, ja, eben, wol, &c.*

II. SUB-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Als, as, when	Daß, that	Obgleich, }
Bis, until	Damit, in order that	Obwohl, }
Ehe, }	Indem, whilst	Obschon, }
Bevor, }	Nachdem, after	Ohne...zu, without
Da, as, since	Ob, if, whether	Um...zu, in order to

Falls, in case	Während, whilst, dur-	Wenn auch, }	} although
Se...je, the...the	ing	Wenn gleich, }	
Se...desto, the...the	Warum, why	Wie, as, how	
Sofern, }	Wenn, if	Wie auch, however	
Insofern, } as far	Seit, }	Wiewohl, although	
Inwiefern, in as far	Seitdem, } since	Wo, if	
Ungeachtet, notwith-	Wann, when	Wosfern, if.	
standing	Weil, because		

Note 1.—The conjunction daß is often preceded by other particles: e. g. so daß, auf daß, damit daß, als daß, &c.

Note 2.—The conjunctions are the most important of the particles; the greatest attention, therefore, is necessary to learn the proper use of them. They influence the sense of a whole sentence, being exponents of the relation between two sentences, as the prepositions are the exponents of the relation which exists between two words: consequently, a single mistake in their application may confuse or confound the signification of both. They further exercise a decided influence on the construction of the sentence. The German language possesses a great number of them, by means of which the nicest relations which sentences bear to each other can be expressed.

§ 85. INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are not words belonging to the logical and grammatical connection of speech, but are thrown in (as their name implies), in order to heighten the expression of joy, pain, horror, or astonishment: e. g. Ach! alas! ah! O! Oh! oh! Ei! eh! He! heigh! Pfui! fie! Ha! Dho! pooh! &c.

SYNTAX.

§ 86. THE SENTENCE.

SPEECH is the communication of thoughts through the medium of words, and each thought thus expressed constitutes a sentence, e. g. *Der Mensch denkt*, man thinks. *Das Leben ist schön*, life is beautiful.

In the sentence is generally expressed a judgment, e. g. *Die Freiheit ist des Menschen höchstes Gut*, freedom is the best possession of man.—*Arndt*.

Every sentence consists of two principal members :

I. The person or thing spoken of—THE SUBJECT.

II. That which is said of that subject—THE PREDICATE.

Note.—In other words : what is affirmed or denied in the sentence is called the predicate ; and that of which it is affirmed or denied is called the subject, e. g. *Der Vogel singt*, the bird sings. *Er singt nicht*, he does not sing.

To these two essential members of the sentence is generally joined a third ; namely, a word expressing the existence of the subject in relation to the predicate, and uniting both together —*the Copula*, e. g. *Gott ist gerecht*, God is just.

The verb *sein* to be, expressing existence, generally represents the copula ; but every other auxiliary verb of tense or mood may serve as a copula, e. g. *Die Blume hat geblühet*, the flower has blown. *Er kann lesen*, he can read. *Der Mensch muß sterben*, man must die.

In the simple tenses of the verb, present and imperfect, the copula merges in the predicate, but will appear again in the compound tenses, e. g. *Das Feuer brennt*, the fire burns. *Der Baum fiel*, the tree fell. *Die Stunde hat geschlagen*, the hour has struck. *Die Zeit wird kommen*, time will come.

In each simple sentence there is but *one* subject and *one* predicate.

§ 87. THE SUBJECT.

The subject is always in the nominative case, and it is expressed:—

1. By a *Substantive*, as: Der Knabe spielt, the boy plays. Der Wald ist dunkel, the forest is dark.

2. By a *Pronoun*, as: Er spricht, he speaks. Wir sind zufrieden, we are content.

3. By the *Infinitive*, as: Handeln ist leicht, denken schwer, nach dem Gedanken handeln unbequem, acting is easy, thinking difficult, to act according to our thoughts, inconvenient.—*Goethe*.

4. By an *Adjective*, as: Weiß ist eine Farbe, white is a colour.

Note.—The subject is left out with impersonal verbs, or merely pointed at by the indefinite pronoun “es,” e. g. Mich friert=es friert mich, I am cold. Mich hungert=es hungert mich, I am hungry. It is also left out in the second person of both numbers in the imperative, e. g. O komm, mein Sohn, und rette deine Tugend, O come, my son, and save thy virtue!—*Schiller*. Thut, als wenn ihr zu Hause wäret, do as if you were at home.—*Goethe*.

§ 88. THE PREDICATE.

The Predicate is represented:—

1. By a *Verb*, as: Das Wasser fließt, the water flows. Die See brauset, the sea roars.

2. By an *Adjective*, as: Der Fels ist hart, the rock is hard. Er ist schön, he is handsome.

3. By a *Substantive* in the nominative case, as: Er ist ein Maler, he is a painter. Der Schmetterling ist Sinnbild der Unsterblichkeit, the butterfly is an emblem of immortality.—*Uhland*.

4. By a *Substantive* in the genitive case, or connected with a preposition, as: Wir sind Eines Herzens, Eines Bluts, we are of one heart, one blood.—*Schiller*. Mein Bruder ist in voller Freude, my brother is in full joy.—*Goethe*.

Note.—In the predicate is contained the principal idea of the whole sentence.

§ 89. The sentence is called *pure* when it consists only of its principal parts, i. e. Subject, Predicate and Copula, or Subject and Predicate, e. g. *Der Sommer ist warm*, the summer is warm. *Das Kind wacht*, the child wakes.

§ 90. The sentence is enlarged when the principal parts of it are modified by secondary determinations, as :

1. The *Subject* by attributives, adjective as well as substantive (the latter in the genitive case, or connected with prepositions), and pronouns, e. g. *Das Königliche Schloß ist schön*, the royal castle is beautiful. *Sein Bruder aus Berlin ist gekommen*, his brother from Berlin is come. *Gegenwart des Geistes ist ein seltenes Geschenk des Himmels*, presence of mind is a rare gift of heaven.—*Knigge*. *Ein schöner Fuß ist eine große Gabe der Natur*. *Diese Anmuth ist unverwüßlich*, a handsome foot is a great gift of nature. It is a grace not to be worn out.—*Göthe*.

2. The *Predicate* by adverbs and objective cases, with or without prepositions, as : *Gieb dem Teufel ein Haar, so bist du sein*, give the devil but a hair, thou art all his own.—*Jean Paul*. *Er kommt heute Abend von seiner Reise ins Bad mit einem Freunde zurück*, he returns this evening from his journey to the baths with a friend. *Wir spielen mit Voraussetzungen, Ahnungen, und Träumen, und machen dadurch das alltägliche Leben bedeutend*. *Aber wenn das Leben nun selbst bedeutend wird, wenn alles um uns sich bewegt und braust, dann wird das Gewitter durch jene Gespenster nur noch fürchterlicher*, we play with predictions, forebodings and dreams, and make, by this, common life important. But when life becomes important, when all around is agitated and harassing, then the tempest becomes so much the more fearful by those ghosts.—*Göthe*.

§ 91. Every sentence is either *Principal* or *Subordinate*.

§ 92. PRINCIPAL SENTENCE.

The sentence is called *Principal* in opposition to the *Subordinate Sentence*. The thought or judgment expressed by a *Principal Sentence* is independent and complete in itself.

Principal Sentences are either affirmative, interrogative,

optative or imperative, e. g. Perlen bedeuten Thränen, pearls (in dreams) signify tears.—*Lessing*. Kam er? did he come? Der Himmel stehe uns bei! heaven support us! Seid fleißig, be industrious.

Note 1.—Two or more simple sentences of equal grammatical power placed near each other, or joined together by co-ordinative conjunctions, are called co-ordinate sentences: e. g. Es giebt noch Riesen, doch keine Ritter giebt es mehr, there are yet giants, but no longer knights.—*Schiller*. Ich streue Perlen aus, und Niemand achtet drauf; bald streu' ich keine mehr, dann lest ihr diese auf, I scatter pearls, and no one heeds it; I shall soon scatter no more, and then you will pick up these.—*Rückert*. Es war Mondschein, die Wolken jagten sich unruhig am Himmel, die schwarzen Felsen starrten in der ungewissen Ferne, die Wellen schlugen an das stille Ufer, it was moonlight, the clouds were chasing each other restlessly through the sky, the black rocks stared in the uncertain distance, the waves were beating the silent shore.—*Steffens*.

Note 2.—If two or more co-ordinate sentences have in common either the subject, the predicate, the copula, or some inferior part, they may be contracted into one, e. g. the two sentences, Gott ist allmächtig, and Gott ist ewig, having both the same subject and copula, are contracted into Gott ist allmächtig und ewig, God is almighty and eternal. Also the two sentences, Göthe ist ein Dichter, and Schiller ist ein Dichter, having both the same predicate and copula, are contracted into: Göthe und Schiller sind Dichter, Göthe and Schiller are poets.

§ 93. SUBORDINATE SENTENCE.

The sentence is called subordinate, or accessory, when it is dependent upon another sentence, without which its sense is not complete. The subordinate sentence does not, in reality, express a judgment of the speaker, but merely a notion to be received into the principal sentence; this notion, however, takes the form of a sentence, e. g. Er las, als ich kam, he was reading when I came, = bei meiner Ankunft las er, he was reading at my arrival.

Both sentences together, the Principal and the Subordinate, forming, as it were, but one whole, constitute a *Compound Sentence*.

The subordinate sentence is joined to the principal through the medium of subordinative conjunctions, which express at the

same time the relations which both sentences bear to each other, e. g. Ich kann fröhlich scheiden, da meine Augen diesen Tag gesehen, I can joyfully depart, since my eyes have seen this day.—*Schiller*. Die größten Schwierigkeiten liegen da, wo wir sie nicht suchen, the greatest difficulties lie just where we do not seek them.—*Goethe*. Das eben ist der Fluch der bösen That, daß sie fortzeugend Böses muß gebären, this is the curse of an evil deed, that it continually must produce evil.—*Schiller*.

Subordinate and principal sentences are also connected with each other by relative pronouns, e. g. Nimm es für einen Traum, was dir begegnet ist, consider what happened to thee as a dream.—*Lessing*. Man sagt sehr weise und mit Recht: der, welcher sein Glück machen will, muß frühe aufstehn, it is said very wisely and with great justice: he who wishes to make his fortune must rise early.—*Klinger*. Ich sterbe für die Freiheit, für die ich lebte und focht, I die for liberty, for which I lived and fought.—*Goethe*.

Subordinate Sentences are divided into Substantive, Adverbial, and Adjective Sentences, as: Er hat mir erzählt, was sich ereignete (i. e., das Ereigniß), he has told me what happened (i. e., the event). Er gleicht einem Baume, welcher keine Früchte trägt (i. e., einem unfruchtbaren Baume), he resembles a tree that bears no fruit. Die goldenen Zeiten, wann sie jemals außer den Ideen der Dichter existirt haben, sind längst dahin, the golden age, if ever it has existed beyond the ideas of the poets, is long since gone.—*Wieland*.

Note 1.—Subordinate sentences of equal power are sometimes co-ordinate to each other, e. g. dem Einzelnen bleibe die Freiheit sich mit dem zu beschäftigen, was ihn anzieht, was ihm Freude macht, was ihm nützlich dünkt; aber das eigentliche Studium der Menschheit ist der Mensch, let every individual have the liberty to occupy himself with that which attracts him, which gives him pleasure, which seems to him useful; but the real study of mankind is man.—*Goethe*.

Note 2.—Sometimes a subordinate sentence may be the principal of another subordinate sentence, e. g. Aber wie jeder, der eine Uebelthat begangen, fürchten muß, daß, ungeachtet alles Abwehrens, sie dennoch ans Licht kommen werde; so muß derjenige erwarten, der in's Geheim das Gute gethan, daß auch dieses wider seinen Willen an den Tag komme, but as every one who has committed an evil deed, must fear that, notwith-

standing all precautions, it will still come to light; so must he expect, who has done good in secret, that this also shall come to light against his will.—*Göthe*.

§ 94. SUBORDINATE SENTENCES ABBREVIATED.

Subordinate sentences are frequently abbreviated by taking the forms :—

1. Of an *Infinitive*, as: Wir sterben, um zu leben, we die in order to live.—*Hölderlin*. Doch schien es ihm rathlich, erst eine Weile zu zaudern, still it seemed to him advisable, first to delay a little.—*Göthe*.

2. Of a *Present Participle*, as: Der Noth gehorchend (indem ich der Noth gehorche) tret, ich heraus zu euch, obeying necessity I appear here before you.—*Schiller*.

3. Of a *Past Participle*, as: Eine düst're Nacht umgab mich, von seltsamer Beleuchtung schwach erhellt (welche von seltsamer Beleuchtung schwach erhellt war), a gloomy night surrounded me, faintly lighted by a strange illumination.—*Schiller*.

Note.—A principal and a subordinate sentence are often in a peculiar manner contracted into one, if the relation between the two sentences is expressed by a pronoun relative in the nominative or accusative case. The principal sentence itself remains entirely unaltered, but the relative pronoun and the auxiliary verbs, if any, of the subordinate sentence are suppressed, and the verb put into the participle, making it agree, like an adjective, with the noun represented by the relative pronoun, e. g. Der berühmte Künstler aus Rom, welcher letzte Woche in unserer Stadt ankam, wird uns morgen wieder verlassen, the celebrated artist from Rome, who arrived last week in our town, will leave us again to-morrow. These two sentences contracted into one are: Der letzte Woche in unserer Stadt angekommene berühmte Künstler aus Rom wird uns morgen wieder verlassen. This mode of contracting sentences is of recent origin, and not generally made use of by our best writers.

§ 95. ELLIPTIC SENTENCE.

Our thoughts following in rapid succession, it is natural that we should try to express them in as brief a manner as possible. To effect this, we frequently omit one or several parts in a sentence, without prejudice, however, to the clearness of

expression, e. g. Guten Morgen, good morning; instead of: ich wünsche Ihnen einen guten Morgen, I wish you a good morning. Weg! Voran! Zurück! instead of: Gehet weg, voran, zurück! Halt, Egmont! Deinen Degen! Stop, Egmont! thy sword! —*Göthe*.

Note.—In the German language the elliptic use of the past participle is peculiar, e. g. Aufgeschaut, look up! instead of: es werde aufgeschaut. Ausgetrunken, empty your glasses!

§ 96. THE PERIOD.

A number of sentences of the same, or of different kinds, concurring by their connexion in the formation of one whole, constitutes the Period; and a just, clear, and well-proportioned disposition of sentences and periods, in a rythmical as well as logical point of view, forms the foundation of a good style.

Each period consists of two principal parts; but each principal part may again contain within itself several sentences, which are then called members of the period, e. g. Wer nichts hat, der kann nichts geben, he who has nothing can give nothing. —*Lessing*. Wer nie sein Brod mit Thränen aß, wer nie die kummervollen Nächte auf seinem Bette weinend saß, der kennt euch nicht, ihr himmlischen Mächte, he who never ate his bread in tears, he who never sat weeping on his bed, by night, full of grief, knows you not, ye heavenly powers. —*Göthe*. Liebe ist ewig ein Schmerz, entweder ein süßer oder ein bitterer, immer eine Nacht, worin kein Stern aufgeht, ohne daß einer hinter unserm Rücken untertaucht. Freundschaft ist ein Tag, wo nichts untergeht, als einmal die Sonne; und dann ist's schwarz, und der Teufel erscheint, love is a perpetual pain, a sweet or a bitter one; it is ever a night, in which no star rises, without one setting behind us. Friendship is a day, where nothing sets, except once the sun; and then it is dark, and forth comes the devil. —*Jean Paul*. Wer der Dichtkunst Stimme nicht vernimmt, ist ein Barbar, er sei auch wer er sei, he who listens not to the voice of poetry is a barbarian, be he who he may. —*Göthe*.

§ 97. CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

I. PRINCIPAL SENTENCE.

1. The position of the different parts of the sentence either conforms to the order in which the understanding arranges its notions, which is the *Natural Order of Construction*; or,

2. Deviates from the usual progress of the operations of our mind, and becomes the *Inverted Order of Construction*.

§ 98. In the *Natural Order of Construction* the subject always begins, the copula follows, and the predicate terminates the sentence, as: *die Nacht ist dunkel*, the night is dark.

In the simple tenses of the verb, where the copula merges in the predicate, the latter naturally takes the place of the copula, as: *der Donner rollt*, the thunder is rolling.

If the verb be compounded with a separable particle, it is put into the place of the copula, and the separable particle into that of the predicate: e. g. *die Sonne geht auf*, the sun rises.

If the principal members of the sentence be enlarged by adverbs and objective cases, these take their places after the copula, and if there be none, after the Predicate: e. g. *das Mädchen hat heute seinem Bruder einen Strauß gebracht*, the girl has brought to-day a nosegay to her brother. *Das Mädchen brachte seinem Bruder einen Strauß. Er ist diesen Morgen um fünf Uhr aufgestanden*, he rose this morning at five o'clock. *Er stand diesen Morgen um fünf Uhr auf*.

Note 1.—The dative (secondary object) precedes the accusative (primary object), if both be expressed by substantives, and unconnected with prepositions.

Note 2.—Attributive adjectives are placed before their substantives, and attributive substantives (i. e. genitives, or attributive cases connected with prepositions), are put immediately after the substantives on which they depend: e. g. *der gute Bruder dieses Herrn hat gestern meiner jüngsten Schwester einen Ring von Golde geschickt*, the good brother of this gentleman sent yesterday a ring of gold to my youngest sister. *Die entstellenden Züge des tiefen Grames waren aus ihrem Antlitz verschwunden*, the disfiguring features of deep sorrow had vanished from her countenance.—*Steffens*. *Sein Freund aus Paris brachte diesen Morgen*

die Nachricht von ihrem Tode zurück, his friend from Paris brought back this morning the news of her death.

§ 99. In the *Inverted Order* of construction, the copula, or if there be none, the predicate, precedes the subject: e. g. heute ist das Wetter schön, to day the weather is fine. Gestern schrieb er, he wrote yesterday.

Note.—Sometimes the predicate is placed before the copula: e. g. Ernst ist das Leben, heiter ist die Kunst, life is serious, art gay.—*Schiller*. Die Kunst ist lang, und kurz ist unser Leben, art is long, and our life is short.—*Goethe*. Grau, theurer Freund, ist alle Theorie, all theory, my dear friend, is grey.—*Goethe*.

Inversion takes place:—

1. In those sentences in which the pronoun “es” is placed at the head of the sentence, in order to give more force to the subject: e. g. Es wanken schon ganze Regimenter, whole regiments are already wavering.—*Schiller*.

2. In all interrogative, imperative, and optative sentences: e. g. War mein Freund da? was my friend there? Sagen Sie mir, tell me. Wäre ich doch an seiner Stelle! might I be in his place!

3. In all those conditional sentences in which the conjunctions wenn if, or daß that, are left out: e. g. Ist der Mensch zur Tugend berufen, so ist eine Unsterblichkeit, instead of, wenn der Mensch zur Tugend berufen ist, &c., if man be destined for virtue, there is an immortality. Wäre die Hoffnung nicht, so wäre kein Streben auf Erden, if there was no hope, there would be no exertion on earth.

4. In those principal sentences which are preceded by their subordinate sentences: e. g. Als ich zurückkam, fand ich ihn sehr heiter, when I came back, I found him very cheerful.

5. In all sentences beginning with adverbs, and co-ordinative conjunctions, as: Heute wird meine Schwester kommen, to-day my sister will come. Gleichwohl hat er es gethan, still he has done it.

Note.—No inversion, however, takes place in sentences beginning with und, aber, allein, sondern, nämlich, denn, entweder, oder: Aber er that es nicht, but he did it not. Denn der Brief kam zu spät, for the letter came too late.

6. In all sentences which begin with an objective case : e. g. Den Brief habe ich seinem Bruder geschickt, or, seinem Bruder habe ich den Brief geschickt, I have sent the letter to his brother. * Von Hamburg reisten wir nach Berlin, from Hamburg we travelled to Berlin.

7. Sentences, such as : sagt er, he said ; antwortete er, he answered ; fragte er, he asked, &c., which are introduced into the narrative, are always inverted.

§ 100.—II. SUBORDINATE SENTENCE.

The order of construction in subordinate sentences remains always the same. The subject preceded by the subordinative conjunction begins, the predicate follows, and the copula, if there be one, terminates the sentence : e. g. Er schrieb nicht, weil er krank war, he did not write because he was ill. Er war schon todt, als wir ankamen, he was already dead when we arrived.

If the subordinate sentence be enlarged with objective cases, adverbs, &c., these must be placed between the subject and the predicate : e. g. Ich hoffe, daß wir ein paar Stunden hindurch ungestört sein werden, I hope, that we shall be undisturbed for a few hours. Er lachte, als ich meine Verwunderung über eine so gefährliche Reise eines jungen Menschen ohne alle Begleitung äußerte, he laughed when I expressed my astonishment at so dangerous a journey by a young man without any escort.—*Steffens*. Ich verwünsche die Glücklichen, denen der Unglückliche nur zum Spectakel dienen soll, I curse the happy to whom the unhappy only serves as a sight.—*Goethe*. Ein ausgesprochenes Wort ist fürchterlich, wenn es das auf einmal ausspricht, was das Herz lange sich erlaubt hat, a word pronounced is dreadful, if it speaks out at once that which the heart has long pondered over.—*Goethe*.

Note.—In abbreviated subordinate sentences the predicate still maintains its position at the end of the sentence : e. g. Von Erstaunen ergriffen, trat er näher, seized with astonishment, he stepped nearer.

§ 101. The arrangement of words in German prose follows almost invariably the rules just explained. In poetry, the same

laws are generally applicable ; but a great many more inversions are naturally allowed than can be admitted in prose. The genitive, for instance, almost always precedes its substantive, the article before which is then dropped : e. g. *Des Menschen Seele gleicht dem Wasser*, the soul of man resembles water.—*Goethe*. *Was ist der Erde Glück?—Ein Schatten! Was ist der Erde Ruhm?—Ein Traum!* What is earthly happiness?—A shadow! What is earthly glory?—A dream!—*Grillparzer*. *Des Wassers und des Feuers Kraft*, the power of water and of fire.

Note.—This inversion, by putting the genitive before the substantive, so frequent in verse, is often found also in prose.

Whenever, in compound sentences and periods, subordinate or other sentences are introduced between parts of the principal, the words, though interrupted, must still follow in the prescribed order : e. g. *Die Menschen, die das ganze Jahr weltlich sind, bilden sich ein, sie müßten zur Zeit der Noth geistlich sein*, those people who are worldly throughout the whole year, imagine that they must be spiritual in times of distress.—*Goethe*. *So war der Schritt, den ich, unschlüssig schwankend, vermeiden und nicht vermeiden wollte, gethan*, thus was the step taken which I, irresolute and hesitating, wished to avoid, and not to avoid.—*Steffens*. *Nicht allein das, was mit uns geboren ist, sondern auch das, was wir erwerben können, gehört uns an, und wir sind es*, not only that which is born with us, but that also which we can obtain, belongs to us, and becomes part of ourselves.—*Goethe*.

§ 102. REMARKS ON THE POSITION OF THE PRONOUNS, ADVERBS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Pronouns, in general, are placed before all particles in the sentence : e. g. *Lassen Sie mich das nicht zwei Mal hören*, do not let me hear that twice.

Of the pronouns, the personal pronoun is put before the demonstrative, and the pronoun *es* before every other pronoun : e. g. *Er hat mir das erzählt*, he told me that. *Er hat es mir ver-*

gesprochen, he promised it to me. Ihr Herz sagt's Ihnen nicht, your heart will not tell it to you.

The reflective pronoun precedes every other pronoun, even the pronoun es: e. g. Er läßt sich's gefallen, he suffers it.

2. Adverbs are placed immediately before the adjectives or adverbs which they determine: e. g. Der Baum ist sehr hoch, the tree is very high. Er befindet sich ganz wohl, he is quite well.

Note.—The word genug enough, is an exception, being always put after the adjective or adverb which it determines: e. g. Er ist alt genug, he is old enough.

An adverb, being joined to a verb, is placed after the copula, and if there be none, after the predicate in principal sentences, and following the natural order of construction, as: Er hat heute nur eine Stunde geschlafen, he has slept only one hour to-day. Er schlief heute nur eine Stunde, he slept only one hour to-day. In subordinate sentences, however, the adverb precedes both the copula and the predicate: e. g. Ich weiß, daß er heute gekommen ist, I know that he has come to-day. Mein Freund, welcher gestern anlangte, my friend who arrived yesterday.

Note 1.—The position of the negative nicht not, requires particular attention. If it relate to the predicate of the sentence, it takes the same position as all other adverbs joined to a verb: e. g. Er ist nicht gekommen, he is not come. Er kommt nicht, he does not come. If there are several adverbs relating to the predicate, the particle nicht must be put after all the other adverbs: e. g. Er wird heute gewiß nicht kommen, he will certainly not come to-day. Er kommt bisweilen ganz und gar nicht, sometimes he does not come at all.

Note 2.—If, however, the adverb nicht does not relate to the predicate itself, but to a single word of the sentence, it is always placed immediately before such single word, as: Er wohnt nicht hier, sondern dort, he does not live here, but there. Er liest nicht oft, he does not read often. Nicht alle denken wie du, not all think like you (i. e. only some of them think like you). Alle denken nicht wie du, would mean that they all think otherwise.

2. The sub-ordinative conjunctions stand always at the head of the subordinate sentence: e. g. Als die Sonne aufgieng, when the sun rose. Sometimes they are preceded by co-

ordinative conjunctions, as : *Über als die Sonne aufgieng*, but when the sun rose.

The co-ordinative conjunctions, *und*, *oder*, *allein*, *sondern*, *denn*, are always put at the beginning of the sentence, as : *Denn wir kamen zu spät*, for we came too late. The conjunctions *aber* and *nämlich*, may stand at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence : e. g. *Über wir kamen ein wenig zu früh*, or, *wir kamen aber ein wenig zu früh*, but we came a little too early.

All the other co-ordinative conjunctions are arranged, with respect to their position, like the same conjunctions in English ; and if they begin principal sentences, they invert the order of construction, like the adverbs.

§ 103. AGREEMENT OF WORDS.

1. The substantive is the word to which adjectives, articles, and pronouns, accompanying it, must conform in gender, number, and case : e. g. *Der gute Mann*, the good man. *Von jenen sonderbaren Leuten*, of those strange people, &c.

2. The noun in apposition must also stand in the same case, and, if possible, in the same gender and number with the noun which it explains : e. g. *Schiller, der große Dichter*, Schiller, the great poet. *Von den Römern, einem tapfern Volke*, of the Romans, a brave people. *Die Strahlen der Sonne, der Königin des Tages, vergüldeten die Berge*, the rays of the sun, the queen of day, gilded the mountains.

3. After words, the natural gender of which does not agree with that which grammar assigns to them, pronouns and adjectives must agree with the grammatical gender of such words : e. g. *Das Mädchen, welches Sie sehen*, the girl whom you see. *Das Frauenzimmer, das dort geht*, the lady that walks yonder.

Note.—This rule, however, is not always observed even by our best authors.

4. The verb must agree with the substantive in number and person : e. g. *Er kommt*, he comes. *Die Vögel fliegen*, the birds fly.

Note 1.—After collective nouns, used in the singular, the verb follows in the same number, and not in the plural, as sometimes in English.

Note 2.—In phrases like the following: “the German and English languages,” “the masculine and feminine genders,” “the Black and Mediterranean seas,” &c., the substantive must be used in the singular, and not in the plural, as in English, as: *Die Deutsche und Englische Sprache. Das schwarze und mittelländische Meer, &c.*

5. The verb is put in the plural when it is connected with several substantives in the singular, as: *Himmel und Erde vergehen*, heaven and earth pass away. This rule, however, is frequently set aside, especially in poetry: e. g. *Verrath und Argwohn lauscht in allen Ecken*, treachery and suspicion lurk in every corner.—*Schiller. Einsicht, Ordnung, Zucht, Befehl, das ist meine Sache*, sagacity, order, discipline, command, these are my business.—*Goethe. Der Strom, das Meer, das Salz gehört dem König*, the stream, the sea, the salt belong to the king.—*Schiller. Exceptions to this rule are also the formulas of arithmetic: zwei Mal zwei macht vier*, twice two make four. *Fünf Mal zehn ist fünfzig*, five times ten are fifty, &c.

Note.—Servants, in speaking of their superiors, will use the verb in the plural, as: *Der Herr Minister sind nicht zu Hause*, the minister is not at home.

6. The neuter demonstrative pronouns, *was, das, dies*, and also *es*, are frequently referred to masculine and feminine nouns: e. g. *Das ist die Frau, von der ich sprach*, that is the woman of whom I spoke. *Es ist eine schöne Dame*, she is a handsome lady.

After the same pronouns, relating to substantives in the plural, the verb must also be used in the plural number, as: *das sind unglückliche Leute*, those are unfortunate people.

7. If the verb relate to several subjects in different persons, the first person is preferred to the second, and the second to the third: e. g. *Ich und du haben geschrieben*, I and thou (we) have written. *Du und er habet es gethan*, thou and he (you) have done it. *Der da und ich wir sind aus Eger*, that person and myself are from Eger.—*Schiller. Auch wir, ich und dein Vater, sahen*

schöne Tage, both thy father and myself have seen some joyful days.

§ 104. GOVERNMENT OF WORDS.

When in the grammatical connexion of speech the form of one word is dependent on another, we say, it is governed by such a word: e. g. Er schlägt den Knaben, he beats the boy. Here the verb schlagen governs the accusative case.

In substantives, the cases must be considered, and in verbs the forms of tense and mood.

§ 105. OF THE CASES.

I. THE NOMINATIVE.

1. The subject of the sentence is put always into the nominative case: e. g. Der Baum fällt, the tree falls. Er singt, he sings.

2. With some verbs indicating merely a state or condition, and representing at the same time the copula of the sentence, as: sein, werden, heißen (to be called), bleiben and scheinen, the predicate as well as the subject must be in the nominative case, as: Er scheint ein guter Mensch, he seems a good man. Wer sich nicht selbst befehlt, bleibt immer ein Knecht, he who does not command himself remains always a slave.—*Göthe*. Die Ehe ist der Anfang und der Gipfel aller Kultur, matrimony is the base and the summit of all culture.—*Göthe*.

Note 1.—The German language has the remarkable peculiarity of putting the name of the whole after the name of the part in the nominative, e. g. Eine Flasche Wein, a bottle of wine. Wollen Sie eine Tasse Thee? will you have a cup of tea? Bring mir einen Krug Wein, bring me a jug of wine.—*Göthe*. Eine Menge Leute, a crowd of people. Mit einem Stück Brot, with a piece of bread. Von einem Pfund Zucker, of a pound of sugar. If, however, the name of the whole has an adjective, it is usually put into the genitive case, e. g. Ein Glas guten Weines, a glass of good wine. Zwei Pfund frischen Brotes, two pounds of fresh bread.

Note 2.—The appellations of measure and number are not inflected, but the name of the whole must receive its proper termination, e. g. Mit drei Paar Schuhe, with three pair of shoes. Von zwei Duzend Eiern, of two dozens of eggs.

§ 106.—II. THE GENITIVE.

1. The genitive is used in the question “*whose?*” e. g. Das Haus meines Freundes, the house of my friend. It is further employed with substantives indicating a part of the whole, or a manner, weight, &c. e. g. Das Fell des Thieres, the hide of the animal. Eine Maß des besten Bieres, a pint of the best beer.

2. Nouns, indicating time or place, are frequently put into the genitive case, e. g.: Er kam des Morgens, he came in the morning. Des Mittags, at noon; des Abends, in the evening; des Tages, during the day; des Jahres, in the year, &c.

3. The genitive is connected with many adjectives, in order to complete the notion expressed by them, e. g. Ich bin dessen gewiß, I am certain of it. Leute, die eine große Wohlthat gleich ohne Bedenken annehmen können, sind der Wohlthat selten würdig, people who can accept immediately and without consideration a great benefit, are rarely worthy of it.—*Lessing*. The following adjectives belong to them:—

bedürftig	fähig	habhaft	noth	verdächtig
beflissen	froh	kundig	quitt	verlustig
befugt	gewahr	ledig	fatt	voll
benöthigt	gewärtig	los	schuldig	werth
bewußt	gewiß	mächtig	theilhaft	würdig
eingedenk	gewohnt	müde	überdrüssig.	

Note 1.—All derivative adjectives formed with *un*, of the above adjectives, as unbewußt, unwürdig, &c., govern likewise the genitive.

Note 2.—Voll is connected sometimes also with the nominative, or with the preposition “*von*.” Werth is connected with the genitive only in the signification of *worthy*, otherwise it governs the accusative. Gewahr and gewohnt are also used in the accusative. Fähig and befugt are sometimes connected with the preposition “*zu*.”

4. The genitive is required after the following verbs, some of which are also connected with the accusative or with prepositions: achten (accusative), bedürfen (accusative), brauchen (accusative), gedenken (an), entbehren (accusative), entwöhnen (von), ermangeln, erwähnen (accusative), genießen (accusative),

geschweigen, harren (auf), lachen (über), schonen (accusative), vergessen (accusative), walten, warten (in the signification of "to take care"). Wir harren deines Winkes, we wait for your wink.—*Schiller*. Es schonet der Krieg auch nicht des Kindleins in der Wiege, war does not even spare the infant in the cradle.—*Schiller*.

5. The following verbs require the genitive of the thing, and the accusative of the person: anklagen, belehren, berauben, beschuldigen, bezichtigen, entladen, entlasten, entlassen, entledigen, entsetzen, überführen, verweisen (des Landes), würdigen, zeihen. Welch andrer Sünde klagt das Herz Dich an? of what other sin does your heart accuse you?—*Schiller*.

6. Many verbs of the *reflective* form require the genitive, as: Du rühmst Dich Deines sichern Blicks, thou boastest of thy sure look.—*Schiller*. Er wird sich Deiner erbarmen, he will have pity on you.—*Göthe*.

7. In certain phrases the genitive is connected with the verbs gehen, leben, sterben: e. g. Er lebt der Hoffnung, he lives in the hope. Er starb eines fürchterlichen Todes, he died a dreadful death.

8. The genitive is frequently used after exclamations, e. g.: O! des Thoren! Oh! the fool. Halt, Kerl! oder du bist des Todes! Stop, fellow! or thou diest.

§ 107. THE DATIVE.

1. The dative is used in the question *to whom?* or *to what?* e. g. Gib mir, give me.

2. The following adjectives place the person or thing, completing their notion, in the dative: abgeneigt, abhold, abtrünnig, ähnlich, angeboren, angehörig, angelegen, angemessen, angenehm, ärgerlich, bedenklich, begreiflich, behülflich, bewußt, dankbar, dienlich, eigen, eigenthümlich, entbehrlich, ergeben, erfreulich, erwünscht, gehorsam, geläufig, gelegen, gemäß, gemein, geneigt, getreu, gewachsen, gewogen, gleich, gleichgültig, günstig, heilsam, hold, lästig, lieb, nöthig, nothwendig, recht, schädlich, schätzbar, schmeichelhaft, schrecklich, schuldig, schwindelig, treu, übel, überflüssig, übrig, überlegen, unaussehlich, unerträglich, unerwartet, unverhofft, verantwortlich, verbindlich, verbunden, verdächtig,

verderblich, verhaßt, verwandt, vortheilhaft, werth, widerlich, widrig, willkommen, wohl, zugethan, zuträglich, Ex.: Ein Tag ist nicht dem andern gleich, one day is not like the other.—*Goethe*. Weh dem, der zu der Wahrheit geht durch Schuld, sie wird ihm nimmermehr erfreulich sein, woe to him, who arrives at truth through guilt, it will nevermore rejoice him.—*Schiller*.

3. The dative is used after transitive verbs when they have, beside the object in the accusative, a subordinate object (person or thing) to which the action refers: e. g. Ich kaufe mir ein Haus, I buy a house for myself. Würd ich sonst Dir es rathe? would I otherwise advise it to thee?—*Goethe*.

4. After most of the intransitive verbs the person must stand in the dative: e. g. Alle weichen ihm aus, all go out of his way. Komm', folge mir, und theile, was ich habe, come, follow me, and share what I have.—*Goethe*.

5. The dative is required after all intransitive verbs compounded with ab, an, auf, bei, ein, entgegen, nach, unter, vor, wider, and zu, e. g. Er gieng seinem Freunde entgegen, he went to meet his friend.

6. The following reflective verbs require the dative of the person: sich anmaßen, sich ausbedingen, sich einbilden, sich getrauen, sich vornehmen, sich vorstellen: e. g. Ich bilde mir ein, I fancy to myself.

7. Impersonal verbs require the person in the dative, when their signification is purely intransitive: e. g. Es schaudert mir, I am shuddering. Es beliebt mir, it pleases me. Es fehlt mir, I want. Es glückt ihm, he succeeds. Es träumte ihr, she dreamt, &c.

8. It is to be remarked, that the superfluous datives mir, Dir, Ihnen, Euch, are often introduced in familiar conversation, when a wish, request, or command is expressed, in order to heighten the vivacity of speech: e. g. Das waren Ihnen wahre Helden, those were true heroes. Das war Dir ein Vergnügen, that was a pleasure (for you)!

9. The dative is sometimes used after an exclamation, e. g.: Heil dem Könige, hail to the king!

§ 108. THE ACCUSATIVE.

1. The accusative is used in the question *whom?* or *what?* and indicates, in transitive verbs, the object suffering, or being acted upon, whether that object be a person or a thing: e. g. Er schlägt den Hund, he beats the dog. Er sieht den Wald vor den Bäumen nicht, he cannot see the wood for trees. Charlotte benutzte die Gelegenheit das Gespräch wieder anzuknüpfen, vielleicht in der Ueberzeugung, daß man einen Vorfaß nicht sicherer abstumpfen kann, als wenn man ihn öfters durchspricht, Charlotte made use of this opportunity to resume the conversation, perhaps in the conviction, that a purpose could not be blunted more surely than by frequently discussing it.—*Goethe*.

Note.—The accusative, therefore, is used after all transitive verbs in the active voice: e. g. Er trinkt den Wein, he drinks the wine. So wie der Weihrauch das Leben einer Kohle erfrischt, so erfrischt das Gebet die Hoffnungen des Herzens, as incense gives fresh life to the coal, so prayer refreshes the hopes of the heart.—*Goethe*.

2. The reflective verbs require the personal pronoun in the accusative, as: Er schämt sich, he is ashamed. Ihr freuet euch, you are rejoiced. Niemand ist mehr Slave als der sich für frei hält ohne es zu sein, nobody is more a slave than he who considers himself free without being so.—*Goethe*. Ich will reden wie ein Buch, wenn ich mich vorbereitet habe, und wie ein Thor, wenn ich bei guter Laune bin, I will speak like a book, when I have prepared myself, and like a fool, when in a cheerful mood.—*Goethe*.

3. The impersonal verbs with a transitive signification require also the accusative: e. g. Es friert mich, I am cold. Es schmerzt mich, it pains me.

Note.—The verb “geben,” when it denotes existence, requires the accusative, and not the nominative, as: Es giebt einen Gott, there is a God.

4. Intransitive verbs are sometimes connected with an accusative of a like, or related signification, e. g. Er schläft einen langen Schlaf, he sleeps a long sleep.

5. The accusative is required when the action of the verb designates a direction in time or space; therefore, in the questions *when? how long? how great? how high? how much?* e. g. Wir arbeiteten nur einen Tag, we worked only one day. Es kostet einen Thaler, it costs one dollar. Lange Tage stand mein Schiff befrachtet, many days my ship stood freighted.—*Gothe.*

Note.—The accusative is used, naturally, also with adjectives denoting the extension of an object in time and space, as: *dicke, hoch, weit, breit, lang, tief, alt, reich, groß, &c.* Der Bach ist hier einen Fuß tief, the brook is here one foot deep. Wir sind einige Tage lang da gewesen, we have been there for several days.

6. After the verbs *nennen, heißen* (to call), *schelten, schimpfen, taufen, lehren*, the person as well as the thing must be put in the accusative: e. g. Er hieß ihn einen Narren, he called him a fool. Er lehrt mich die Deutsche Sprache, he teaches me the German language.

Note.—*Heißen*, when it signifies to command, requires the person in the dative, and the thing in the accusative; if, however, instead of the thing, an infinitive be used, the person must be put in the accusative, e. g. Er hieß mich gehen, he commanded me to go.

§ 109. THE FORMS OF TENSE IN VERBS.

. THE PRESENT.

1. The present tense is used when the action is represented as passing at the time in which it is related: e. g. Laß mich weinen, an deinem Herzen heiße Thränen weinen, Du einz'ger Freund. Ich habe Niemand—Niemand—auf dieser großen weiten Erde Niemand. So weit das Scepter meines Vaters reicht, so weit die Schifffahrt unsre Flaggen sendet, ist keine Stelle—keine—keine, wo ich meiner Thränen mich entlasten darf, als diese. O bei Allem! Roderich, was du und ich dereinst im Himmel hoffen, verjage mich von dieser Stelle nicht, let me weep hot tears on thy breast, my only friend. I have no one—no one—upon this great wide earth—no one. As far as the sceptre of my father reaches, as far as commerce bears

our flags, there is no place—none—none, but this one, where I can pour out my tears. Oh by every thing, Roderick, which you and I hope for in heaven, drive me not away from this place.—*Schiller*. Meine Leidenschaft wohnt in den Gräbern der Todten, my affections dwell in the graves of the dead.—*Schiller*. Die Welt vor mir liegt in einem festen Schläfe, und hört und redet nicht, the world before me lies in a sound sleep, and hears and speaks not.—*Jean Paul*.

2. It is used when the speaker wishes to express, not indeed the time of an action, but merely the reality of it: e. g. Rasch tritt der Tod den Menschen an. Es ist ihm keine Frist gegeben, es stürzt ihn mitten in der Bahn, es reißt ihn fort vom vollen Leben, bereitet oder nicht, zu gehen, er muß vor seinen Richter stehen, sudden is the coming of death. In the midst of our career we are cast down; in the fulness of life we are snatched away; prepared or not prepared, we must stand before our judge.—*Schiller*. Kinder halten nicht, was sie versprechen; junge Leute sehr selten, und wenn sie Wort halten, hält es ihnen die Welt nicht, children do not keep their promise; young people very seldom; and if they keep their word, the world does not keep it to them.—*Goethe*. Jede Wissenschaft ist ein abgerissener Strahl von der Sonne alles Wissens und Seins, each science is a ray detached from the sun of all knowledge and being.—*Rahel*. Die Leiden sind wie Gewitterwolken, in der Ferne sehen sie schwarz aus, über uns kaum grau, sufferings are like tempest-clouds, in the distance they look black, above us scarcely grey.—*Jean Paul*. Die Schwierigkeiten wachsen, je näher man dem Ziele kommt, difficulties increase the nearer one comes to the goal.—*Goethe*.

3. The present tense is sometimes employed instead of the imperfect, or future, if something past or future be represented in a lively manner, as if it were present and real: e. g. Da wird ein Auflauf; ein Pochen erschreckt unser Ohr; wir glauben die Befreier zu vernehmen; die Hoffnung winkt uns, &c., an uproar arises; a knocking alarms our ears; we fancy we hear our liberators; hope beckons to us, &c.—*Schiller*. Ich reise morgen früh ab, I set out to-morrow morning.

§ 110. THE IMPERFECT.

The Imperfect or Preterite indicates a past action, in relation to another action, either preceding, cotemporary, or subsequent. This tense denotes, at the same time, that the action in the past tense was not finished : e. g. Als er eintrat, schrieb ich, when he entered, I was writing. Der Gedanke stieg wie eine kleine Wolke vor mir auf, breitete sich nach und nach aus, und verfinsterte meine ganze Seele, the thought rose before me like a little cloud, spread itself by degrees, and darkened my whole soul.—*Goethe*. Fest war keine Wohnung als das Grab, firm was no dwelling but the grave.—*Schiller*. Seine Leiden vermehrten sich; das Gefühl dessen, was er zurückließ war ihm unerträglich; nochmals blickte er nach dem Bettler: O du Beneidenswerther! rief er aus, du kannst noch am gestrigen Almosen zehren, und ich nicht mehr am gestrigen Glücke, his sufferings increased; the sense of that which he left behind was insupportable to him; once more he looked towards the beggar: Oh, enviable one! he exclaimed, you can still feed upon yesterday's alms, and I no more upon yesterday's happiness.—*Goethe*. Die Gothen schickten ihre Knaben lieber in keine Schule, damit sie Löwen blieben, the Goths sent not their boys to school, in order that they might remain lions.—*Jean Paul*.

Note.—The imperfect is especially employed in a narrative style.

§ 111. THE PERFECT.

The perfect represents the action as past and finished at the time in which it is mentioned : e. g. Ich habe das Buch gelesen, I have read the book. Ich habe ihn heut und gestern nicht gesehen, I have not seen him to-day or yesterday.—*Schiller*. Ich höre auf zu leben, aber ich habe gelebt, I cease to live, but I have lived.—*Goethe*. Was hab' ich verloren! Welche Perle warf ich hin! Welches Glück des Himmels hab' ich weggeschleudert! what have I lost! what a pearl have I cast aside! what a heavenly destiny have I flung away!—*Schiller*.

§ 112. THE PLUPERFECT.

The Pluperfect indicates a past action as having preceded

another action which is likewise past: e. g. Tilly hatte kaum seinen Rückmarsch angetreten, als der König sein Lager zu Schwedt plötzlich aufhob und gegen Frankfurt an der Oder anrückte, Tilly had scarcely begun his retreat, when the king suddenly raised his camp at Schwedt, and approached Frankfort on the Oder.—*Schiller*. Nachdem wir uns ein wenig erfrischt hatten, setzten wir unsere Reise weiter fort, after having refreshed ourselves a little, we continued on our journey.

§ 113. FUTURE TENSE.

The Future simply represents the action as yet to come: e. g. Ich werde bald schreiben, I shall soon write. Ich seh' wie alles kommen wird. Der König von Ungarn wird erscheinen, und es wird sich von selbst verstehen, daß der Herzog geht, I see how every thing will come. The king of Hungary will appear, and it will be understood from this, that the duke goes.—*Schiller*. Wie traurige Träume eine angenehme Zukunft bedeuten, so wird es mit dem Traum des Lebens sein, wenn er aus ist, as sad dreams denote a pleasant future, so it probably will be with the dream of life, when it is past.—*Jean Paul*.

The future in German is also used sometimes when a present action or state is to be represented as probable, as: Er wird jetzt zu Hause sein, he is probably at home now. Ich habe ihn nicht gesehen, er wird wol noch arbeiten, I have not seen him, he is probably yet working. Ich höre Jemand kommen; es wird der Wirth sein, I hear some one coming, it may be the landlord.—*Lessing*.

§ 114. PAST FUTURE TENSE.

The Past Future represents a future action as finished or past: e. g. Ich werde den Brief sogleich gelesen haben, I shall have read the letter directly.

It is also used when a past action is to be represented as probable: e. g. Der Bediente wird das Buch verloren haben, the servant has probably lost the book.

§ 115. THE FORMS OF MOOD IN VERBS.

THE INDICATIVE.

The Indicative is the mood of certainty and of reality; consequently, a judgment which the speaker asserts, is represented by the indicative mood, it matters not whether the subject of his assertion be the probability, reality, or necessity of a thing: e. g. *Er ist vielleicht gestorben*, he is dead perhaps. *Es regnet*, it rains. *Ich muß arbeiten*, I must work. *Auf den Bergen ist Freiheit!* der Hauch der Gräfte steigt nicht hinauf in die reinen Lüfte; die Welt ist vollkommen überall, wo der Mensch nicht hinkommt mit seiner Qual, upon the mountains is freedom! the breath of graves ascends not in the pure air: the world is perfect, wherever man does not come with his troubles.—*Schiller*. *Aller Tod in der Natur ist Geburt*, all death in nature is birth.—*Fichte*. *Der Haß ist partheiisch*, aber die Liebe noch mehr, hatred is partial, but love still more so.—*Goethe*. *Es war ihm eine herrliche Empfindung mit einem Feldherrn zu ziehen*, von dem er sich sagen konnte: unter seiner Anführung ist der Tod wahrscheinlich und der Sieg gewiß, it was to him a glorious feeling, to march with a general of whom he could say, under his command death is probable, and victory certain.—*Goethe*. *Man sagt: er stirbt bald*, wenn einer etwas gegen seine Art und Weise thut, we say, “he will die soon,” when some one does anything against his custom and manner.—*Goethe*. *Daß Luther das Dintenfaß nach dem Teufel geworfen hat*, gefällt mir recht wohl. *Wer sich Jahre lang mit dem Pabst und seinem ungeheuern Heere herumschlägt*, kann leicht Teufel zu sehen glauben, that Luther threw the inkstand at the devil pleases me well. *He who has to combat for years with the Pope and his enormous army*, can easily imagine he sees devils.—*Klinger*. *Wir lernen die Menschen nicht kennen*, wenn sie zu uns kommen, wir müssen zu ihnen gehen, um zu erfahren wie es mit ihnen steht, we do not learn to know men when they come to us; we must go to them, in order to know how matters stand.—*Goethe*.

§ 116. THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

A judgment, the truth of which is uncertain to the speaker,

is expressed in the subjunctive; it is, therefore, the mood of uncertainty and possibility: e. g. *Ich weiß nicht, ob der Vogel singe, I do not know whether the bird sings.*

In the subjunctive, particularly the imperfect, is expressed a thought which does not correspond with reality: e. g. *Fast wäre ich in den Strom gesunken, I had almost sunk into the stream.*—*Goethe*. *Seit der Zeit ist mir's als wäre der Himmel mit einem schwarzen Flor überzogen, und hieng so tief herunter, daß man sich bücken müsse, um nicht dran zu stoßen, since that time it seems to me, as if heaven was covered with a black veil, hanging down so deeply as to compel one to stoop, in order not to touch it.*—*Goethe*.

Sentences which express a wish of the speaker, require the subjunctive: e. g. *Lang lebe der König, long live the king. Der Mensch versuche die Götter nicht, let man not tempt the gods.*—*Schiller*. *D sähest du voller Mondenschein zum letzten Mal auf meine Pein, Oh, that you might look for the last time upon my troubles; full light of the moon!*—*Goethe*.

If a subordinate sentence contain the assertion or opinion of another, and which the speaker repeats, it is indicated by the subjunctive: e. g. *Er sagte, daß er kommen wolle, he said he would come. Von Munde zu Munde gieng nun die Nachricht: es seien Räuber in dem Gebirge, ein vornehmer junger Herr sei, völlig ausgeplündert, dem Tode kaum entronnen, from mouth to mouth the news now went, that there were robbers in the mountains, that a distinguished young gentleman, plundered of everything, had scarcely escaped death.*—*Steffens*. *Er behauptete, nur ein seltenes Vergnügen könne bei den Menschen einen Werth haben; Kinder und Alte wußten nicht zu schätzen, was ihnen Gutes begegnete, he maintained that only a rare pleasure could have any value with men; that children and old people did not know how to appreciate what good things happened to them.*—*Goethe*. *Sie sagen, er les' auch in den Sternen, they say that he also could read in the stars.*—*Schiller*.

The subjunctive is further employed in conditional sentences: e. g. *Wenn ich reich wäre, so kaufte ich mir dieses Haus, if I were rich, I would buy this house. Hätten wir die Schlacht verloren, was*

würde ihr Schicksal sein? if we had lost the battle what would be their fate?—*Goethe*. Gern hätt' ich noch mehr ihr gegeben, doch leer war der Kasten, I would gladly have given her still more, but the box was empty.—*Goethe*. Würden sie nicht so gethan haben? would you not have done so?

§ 117. THE IMPERATIVE.

The Imperative, the mood of necessity, conveys a command of the speaker: e. g. Sprich speak, Lese read. Fliehe diesen Baum, bleib' nicht allein, und grabe keine Wurzeln um Mitternacht, bereite keine Tränke, und schreibe keine Zeichen in den Sand, fly from this tree, remain not alone, and dig no roots at midnight, prepare no draughts and write no signs on the sand.—*Schiller*.

The imperative is formed with lassen, when the command of the speaker is addressed at the same time to himself: e. g. Laßt uns gehen, let us go. Laß' uns denken, Egmont! let us think, Egmont!—*Goethe*.

§ 118. FORMATION OF WORDS.

VOWELS.

The Vowels are the most liquid and mutable of all sounds ; for instance, in *sprechen, sprich, sprach, spräche, gesprochen, Spruch, Sprüche* ; or in *werden, wird, ward, wurde, würde, geworden*. The changes to which the vowels are subjected in passing through the different forms of a word in the chief Teutonic tongues, may generally be reduced to determinate laws ; although no fixed principles are yet discovered which enable us to account for all their changes. It may be remarked, that vowels in the terminations of words are liable to more frequent changes, and, consequently, to an earlier extinction, than those which belong to the root, or primitive form of the word.

Note.—The full and strong vowels which we find in the terminations of words of the ancient tongue, have gradually disappeared, or been reduced in the present language to the dim and weak vowel *e*, as : Old High-German, *diu diutisca zunka* ; New High-German, *die Deutsche Zunge*, the German tongue : *kitrakida, Getraide*, corn : *miluh, Milch*, milk : *diu asca, die Asche*, the ashes : *diu sunna, die Sonne*, the sun : *der mennisco, der Mensch*, the man : *kiparida, Gebärde*, gesture : *kifallan, gefallen*, to please : *siodan, sieden*, to boil : *scinan, scheinen*, to shine : *sconi, schön*, beautiful : *muodi, müde*, tired : *niuwi, neu*, new : *kerno, gern*, willingly : *sero, sehr*, very (sore) : *ana, an, on* : *vona, von*, from : *durah, durch*, through.

a, i, u, must be considered as primitive vowels ; *e* and *o* are less pure, the first having sprung from *i* or *a*, and the latter from *u* or *a*, as : Gothic *niman, nehmen* ; Gothic *giban, geben* ; Gothic *ufto, oft* ; Gothic *fugls, Vogel, &c.*

The letters *â, ô, û*, are termed modified sounds (*Umlaute*), being modifications of the vowels *a, o, u*. When the root of a word which has one of the strong full vowels, *a, o, u* receives, either by way of inflection or derivation, an additional syllable, containing an *i*, but which in the present German is generally changed into *e*, or entirely omitted ; then these three vowels change

into a softer but weaker sound, the *a* into *â*, the *o* into *ô*, and the *u* into *û*, as: *Âst* branch, *Âst=er* branches (Old German, *ast*, plur. *esti*); *Got* god, *Got=er* gods (Old German, *cot*, plur. *cot-ir*); *gut* good, *gût-ig* kind; *blau* blue, *blâu=lich* blueish; *Grund* ground, *Grûnd=er* grounds; *groß* great, *grôß=er* greater; *Mann* man, *Männ=er* men; *Männ=in* female; *Männ=chen* mannikin; *männ=lich* manly.

Diphthongs generally arise when, in the formation or inflection of a word, another vowel is put before the radical vowel, to denote the change which an idea undergoes; for instance, a put before *u* gives rise to the diphthong *au*; *a* before *i* to *ai*; *e* before *i* to *ei*; *e* before *u* to *eu*; and *i* before *e* to *ie*. Compare the following words: *Bug* and *beugen*, *schlûßen* and *Schlauch*, *Tugend* and *taugen*, *Sucht* and *Seuche*, *ritt* and *reiten*, *schnitt* and *schneiden*. The vowel thus prefixed to the simple vowel of the root is called in-sound (*Inlaut*).

Note 1.—The radical vowels *a* and *u* are then frequently softened into *e*, as: *hängen* to hang, *hieng* hung; *fallen* to fall, *fiel* fell; *rufen* to call, *rief* called.

Note 2.—The diphthong *ie* has often originated from the diphthongs *eu* or *iu* of the more ancient language: e.g. *fließt* was formerly *fleußt*, and at a still earlier period *fliuszit*; *fiel* was formerly *siuch*; *biegen*, or *beugen*, was in the ancient tongue *biugen*; *triegen* was *triugen*, &c.

Finally, we may repeat that all vowels, simple and compound, have originally sprung from one of the three primitive vowels, *a*, *i*, *u*. From *a* has arisen *o*, *â*, *e*, *i*, *u*, *û*. From the vowel *i* originates *e*, *ei*, *ai*, *ie*. The *u* goes over into *o*, *ie*, *eu*, *au*.

Note 1.—The *a* is the most universal and constant of vowels; it has remained the same in nearly all cognate words of the Teutonic family.

Note 2.—The vowel *ŷ* is not German, but borrowed from the Greek, and ought to be only used in words taken from that language.

The modified sound (*Um laut*) must be carefully distinguished from the change of one vowel into another, called off-sound (*Ab laut*), the latter being an essential principle of the language, and peculiar to every Germanic tongue. In consequence of fixed laws belonging to the very structure of our language, vowels in the root change, uninfluenced by the termination.

§ 119. CONSONANTS.

The Consonants are either simple or double. Simple consonants are divided into *liquids* and *mutes*.

The *liquids* are : l, m, n, r. They are called liquids from their peculiar nature of melting easily with other consonants into one sound.

The *mutes* are divided, according to the different organs by which they are produced, into :

LABIALS.—p, b, f, v, w.

LINGUALS.—t, d, th, z, s.

GUTTERALS.—k, g, ch, j, h.

Mute consonants are again sub-divided into :

Soft.—g, b, v.

Hard.—k, t, p.

Aspirate.—ch, th, ph (f).

Note.—q and x are double letters, standing for kv and kx.

W and j are termed also *semi-vowels*, being closely related to the vowels u and i, with which they often interchange.

h, called also *spirant*, i. e. breathing sound, stands in the lowest degree of articulation.

The following (from the nature of their sound) are called *sibilants*: s, z, sh, zh, r.

A double consonant is either geminal, i. e. formed by the repetition of the same letter, as : bitten, or compounded of two different letters, as : lachen.

Note.—A double consonant is frequently written to mark the acuteness of the sound: e. g. Ritt, stritt.

§ 120. TRANSITION OF SOUND.

In Indo-Germanic languages generally, and in the Teutonic dialects in particular, cognate mute sounds in the roots of related words interchange with each other. For instance, instead of the lingual t in English words, the lingual z will be found in the same High-German words, as : to=zu, ten=zehn, tame=

zähm. Instead of the labial *p* in English, stands the labial *f* in German, as : up=*auf*, hemp=*hanf*, help=*helfen*. The English gutturals *k* and *gh* are changed into *ch* in the corresponding German words, as : break=*brechen*, make=*machen*, night=*Nacht*. This singular but regular interchange of mute consonants is called *transition of sound* (*Lautverschiebung*, sound-shifting).

Considering the operation of this remarkable law in relation to the Teutonic tongue, we distinguish three periods, viz. the *Gothic* (to the 5th century), the *Old High-German* (to the end of the 10th century), and the *Middle* and *New High-German* (from the 11th and 14th centuries to the present time).

The following table exhibits the state of this law as it has operated in the Gothic, Old High-German, and New High-German languages :

	LABIALS.			LINGUALS.			GUTTURALS.		
GOthic.	<i>b</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>h</i>
OHG.	<i>p</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ch(hh)</i>	<i>h(g)</i>
NHG.	<i>b</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f & v</i>	<i>ð(t)</i>	<i>ß(z)</i>	<i>ð</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>ch(g)</i>

Examples :—

	LABIALS.		LINGUALS.		GUTTURALS.	
GOthic.	<i>bindan</i>	<i>fōtus</i>	<i>dauhtar</i>	<i>tamjan</i>	<i>giban</i>	<i>raihits</i>
OHG.	<i>pintan</i>	<i>vuoz</i>	<i>tohtar</i>	<i>zeman</i>	<i>kepan</i>	<i>reht</i>
NHG.	<i>binden</i>	<i>Fuß</i>	<i>Tochter</i>	<i>zähmen</i>	<i>geben</i>	<i>recht</i> .

In reference to the German and English languages, the transition of mute consonants shows itself as follows :

	LABIALS.			LINGUALS.		
Ger.	<i>b</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>f(pf)</i>	<i>ð</i>	<i>t(th)</i>	<i>z(ß, s)</i>
Eng.	<i>b(v, f)</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>
GUTTURALS.						
Ger.	<i>g</i>	<i>t</i>		<i>ch</i>		
Eng.	<i>g</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>(k, ch)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>(gh)</i> .	

LABIALS.

Schaaf	haben	Pfeffer	Path	voll	halb	Schiff.
sheep	have	pepper	path	full	half	ship.
Liebe	leben	über	tief	reif	geben	sieben.
love	live	over	deep	ripe	give	seven.

LINGUALS.

was	essen	Wasser	Straße	Tod	theuer	sitzen.
what	eat	water	street	death	dear	sit.
Haide	das	Traum	Katze	Thür	Thal	aus,
heath	that	dream	cat	door	dale	out.

GUTTURALS.

Milch	Joch	Licht	acht	Kind	kühl	Korn.
milk	yoke	light	eight	child	cool	corn.
Jahr	g-leich	wachen	hoch	Kinn	Koch	feusch.
year	like	wake	high	chin	cook	chaste.

Note.—As the hard labial *p* of the Old High German tongue changes in the New High-German into the softer *b*, all words of the present German language, having *p* for initial, are either of foreign origin, or, at least, not in accordance with the law of sound-transition.

Mute consonants only are subject to this transition of sound; the liquids, semi-vowels, and sibilants are not affected by it, nor does it extend to the terminations of words, which remain nearly the same in all languages of the Teutonic family.

Note.—The sibilant *f* interchanges sometimes with the liquid *r*, as: *tiefen* (Gothic *kausjan*) and *füren* to choose; *war* and *was*; *frieren* and *freeze*; *verlieren* and *lose*; *Hase* and *hare*; *Eisen* and *iron*.

That there should sometimes occur violations of this otherwise universal law, will surprise no one; for in language, as in other things, there is no rule without exception. But even these exceptions and deviations follow a fixed principle, and are not arbitrary and accidental. Many parts of the structure of the language have become out of joint, as it were, and can be replaced no more. A number of words, too, of a happier

destiny, have escaped the powerful and combined influences of time, climate, migration, and conquest, beneath which others have bent, and have descended down to us untouched and uninjured.

The law of the transition of sound, which operates so powerfully upon the most significant part of the word, i. e. the root, and the doctrine of the mutations of the latter by change of vowel (*Ablaut*), and in-sound (*Intaut*), are of the highest importance in ascertaining the true etymology and original signification of words.

Note.—On account of the very striking affinity between the German and English languages, both with regard to the formation of words and to idiom, the signification of a great number of words, and even of entire sentences, may be discovered at once, if the student will direct his attention to this regular interchange of sounds. Almost all words of the English language that are of Saxon origin will be met with, more or less changed, in the German language, and these may be easily recognised, even in their foreign dress, by a judicious application of the first principles of Etymology,

§ 121. THE ROOT.

The whole mass of words of any language, however rich and cultivated, can be reduced to a comparatively small number of roots, from which all its copiousness and riches have been derived.

Note.—The number of roots which are disseminated in all Teutonic languages does not exceed 600, of which about 460 alone are to be sought in the complex and irregular verbs, that is, in all such as adhere (or, at least, did so formerly) to the principle of forming their preterites and past participles by an internal change of sound in the root. These primitive verbs, so widely spread and interwoven with every part of the language, constitute, even now, its principal strength, nor can they be destroyed without the destruction of the language itself.

If a word be deprived of all signs of inflection and derivation, that which remains is called the root, which is the primitive substance out of which proceeds a whole family of words : e. g. *Sprach* is the root of *sprechen*, *Spruch*, *Sprache*, *Sprecher*, *Gespräch*, *gesprächig*, *versprechen*, *entsprechen*, &c.

The root consists of one syllable only, i. e. of a simple vowel and one or more simple consonants: e. g. *band*, *rit*, *fand*, *gab*, *ruf*, *lit*, &c.

Note.—The origin of roots we leave untouched; we may, however, state that the root is the simple syllable which marks the first appearance of a thing, and which, according to its purest signification, is neither a verb nor a noun, but is that from which existing verbs and nouns have been formed. It is often easy to discover the root; for example, take from the word *leuchten* to light, the in-sound *e*, and the affixed syllable *ten*, there will remain *luch*, Old German *luh*, Latin *luc-ere*.

As the root may appear in all kinds of words, it seems too much to assign its origin exclusively to verbs. The greatest number of words, certainly, have originated from verbal roots, but there still remain a great many nouns and particles which cannot be traced to that source. The primitive pronouns also constitute a distinct class of roots, from which have sprung other pronouns, and many particles.

Primitive verbs and nouns, the two most essential parts of speech, both being of absolute necessity to the expression of human thought, must also, in the infancy of language, have sprung up simultaneously from the root.

Note 1.—Dr. Becker, and some other eminent etymologists, declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor Grimm, though inclining towards the same opinion, merely says, that verbs *appear* to be the foundation of all words.

Note 2.—Of a great number of words the roots are lost, but many, though no longer existing in the present High-German language, are still found in the ancient tongue, or in cognate branches, ancient as well as modern, of the Teutonic family.

Although the preterite or imperfect tense shows to us the root of the verb in its purest and simplest form, we may still, in a more practical point of view, take the infinitive as the radical form of the verb.

§ 122. All verbs conjugated after the complex order, and those which we consider to be irregular, are radical or primitive words. Besides these, a number of verbs, which, in the present language, no longer change the vowel of the root, but have

adopted the simple order of conjugation, must also be classed with the radical verbs. They are the following :—

bauen	grausen	machen	sagen	spannen	wehen
bellen	hasten	mähen	schaben	speisen	wehren
bläuen	hallen	meinen	schaden	streben	weilen
blinken	hinken	nähen	schalten	streuen	weinen
blühen	jagen	nagen	schauen	suchen	wetzen
brauchen	kauen	neiden	schmälen	taugen	winken
decken	käufen	neigen	schmerzen	theilen	wirken
dehnen	kerben	niesen	schmieren	trauen	wischen
dorren	kneten	rauben	schneien	wachen	wohnen
drehen	krähen	rauchen	schweifen	wählen	wünschen
drücken	kriegen	rauschen	schwelgen	wähnen	wüthen
fluchen	lachen	reichen	schwizen	walken	zählen
freien	lauten	reihen	seihen	wallen	zerren
fühlen	leckten	reuen	sieden	walten	ziemen
gähnen	leuchten	rücken	spalten	wälzen	zünden.
glühen	lieben	sähen			

Note.—Many primitive verbs have assumed one of the prefixes *be*, *ent* (*emp*), *ge*, *er*, *ver*, *zer*, as : *ge=lingen*, *ver=geffen*, *ent=stehen*, &c.

The original signification of the primitive verbs is that of an *intransitive* activity : e. g. *gehen*, *fallen*, *laufen*, &c., but many of them have, in the course of time, assumed a *transitive* signification, as : *er fängt den Vogel*, he catches the bird. *Er schlägt den Hund*, he beats the dog.

§ 123. All words, according to their mode of formation, are either Primitive, Derivative, or Compound.

§ 124. PRIMITIVES.

Primitive words spring immediately from the root itself, either by, or without changing the radical vowel : e. g. the root *band* produces the primitives *Band*, *Bund*, *Binde*, *binden* ; from the root *brach* originate the primitives *brach*, *Bruch*, *Brache*, *Breche*, *brechen* ; from *schlag* have sprung *Schlag*, *Schlacht*, *schlagen*.

Note 1.—Many substantive primitives have assumed a termination foreign to the root itself, i. e. either a *t* (*te*, *ft*), *b* (*be*), or an *e*. Substantives thus formed are called *spurious primitives*: e. g. from the root “*flug*” is formed the spurious primitive *Fluch*=*t*; from “*zier*” is formed *Zier*=*be*; from “*gab*” is formed *Gab*=*e*.

Note 2.—The affixes *el*, *en*, *er*, have sometimes no signification attached to them, and in this case the words formed with them are termed *Primitives of the Middle Form*, as they constitute an intermediate link between the primitives and derivatives, as: *Stach*=*el*, *Reg*=*en*, *Sing*=*er*, *dunk*=*el*, &c. But these affixes, especially *er*, sometimes convey a meaning, and as such they are employed in the formation of derivatives, as: *Heb*=*el*, *Schneid*=*er*, *gold*=*en*, &c.

All complex and irregular verbs, together with those of the Simple Order, enumerated under § 122, and all *monosyllabic* substantives, adjectives, pronouns and particles, are primitive words.

§ 125. DERIVATIVES.

Derivatives are formed by adding to the primitive form of a word, or to the root itself, certain terminations or affixes: e. g. from *gut* is derived *güt*=*ig*; from *wach* are derived *wach*=*ſam*, *Wach*=*ſeit*, *Wäch*=*ter*, &c.

The following are the affixes most used in the formation of derivatives: *and*, *ath*, *den*, *de*, *e*, *ei*, *el*, *er*, *heit*, *ig*, *icht*, *ich*, *in* (*inn*), *ing*, *ſeit*, *lein*, *ling*, *niß*, *riß*, *ſal*, *ſchaft*, *ſel*, *thum*, *ung*, *uth*.

The origin of most of these affixes is obscure. Some of them, however, are recognised as original nouns or verbs, as: *thum* (Old High-German, *tuom* or *tuam*, signifying power, empire); *liß* (Gothic, *leiks*, Old High-German, *lih*, English, like); *heit* or *ſeit* (Gothic, *haid*s, Old High-German, *heit*, signifying person, state, condition); *ſchaft* (from *ſchaffen*); *bar* (Old High-German, *par* producing, or *peran* to bear); and *haß* (from *haſten*). The signification of many of the affixes is extinguished, and no new words can be formed with them. The following affixes, however, must be considered living, and are still used in the derivation of new words, viz. *den*, *lein*, *ei*, *er*, *heit* (*ſeit*), *in*, *ling*, *ſchaft*, *thum*, *ung*, for substantives; *bar*, *aß*, *icht*, *ig*, *iß*, *liß*, *ſam*, for adjectives; and *el*=*n* and *er*=*n* for verbs.

Note.—Sometimes, between the root and the termination of derivation, the syllables *er*, *en* (*n*), *ig*, *t*, are introduced. This is done merely on account of euphony, and no meaning is then attached to them: e. g. *gläs=er=n*, *les=er=lich*, *kenn=t=lich*, *Müd=ig=keit*, *Edld=n=er*, *rein=ig=en*.

§ 126. COMPOUNDS.

Compounds are formed by uniting two or more separate and independent words into one, as: *Auf=gang*, *Ab=reise*, *Schau=spiel=haus*, *her=vor*, *da=zu*, *weg=gehen*, *ein=fallen*, &c.

Words formed with inseparable particles (prefixes), belong also to the compounds, as: *be=kennen*, *er=bieten*, *Ver=nunft*, *Ges=chrei*, &c. Some etymologists, however, class them with the derivatives.

Note.—The inseparable particles are forms of diminished and mutilated words, the signification of which has become obscure. Neither their original form nor meaning can now be traced with certainty; they seem, however, to be most related to the prepositions, but they do not occur like them as separate words in speech. The following are these prefixes: *be*, *ent* (*emp*), *er*, *ge*, *ver* and *zer*. Words that are compounded with them are termed *spurious* compositions.

§ 127. FORMATION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

PRIMITIVES.

Primitive substantives are divided into *pure*, *spurious*, and *Primitives of the Middle Form*.

I. Pure primitive substantives are formed mostly from verbal roots with or without change of the radical vowel, e. g. from *wach=en* to grow, is formed *der Wach* growth; from *werf=en* to throw, *der Wurf* throw; from *zieh=en* to draw, *der Zug* draught; from *beiß=en* to bite, *der Biß* bite; from *schein=en* to appear, *der Schein* appearance; from *fall=en* to fall, *der Fall* fall, &c.

Note.—Primitive substantives, pure as well as spurious, express:—

a. The idea of something active, e. g. *Band* band (*das Bindende*); *Floh* flea (*der Fliehende*); *Fluß* river (*das Fließende*); *Rauch* smoke (*das Riechende*); *Fliege* fly (*die Fliegende*); *Schlange* snake (*die Schlingende*).

b. The notion of something done or become, as: *Spruch* saying (*das Gesprochene*); *Grab* grave (*das Begrabene*); *Wort* word (*das Gewor=*

dene); Milch milk (das Gemolkene); Schrift writing (das Geschriebene); Gabe gift (das Gegebene).

c. Or they indicate the abstract idea of the activity (i. e. of the verb), e. g.: Flug flight, Schluß conclusion, Genuß enjoyment, Fall case, Trug deception, Fleiß diligence.

§ 128. GENDER OF PURE PRIMITIVES.

Pure primitive substantives, and the compositions thereof with particles and prefixes, as: Ab-zug, An-zug, Ber-zug, Rück-fall, Ein-fall, Ent-schluß, &c., are of the *masculine gender*.

Exceptions:—

a. The Feminine Substantives:

Au	Fuhr	Hast	Lust	Pein	Schnur	Thür
Arbeit	Form	Haut	Lust	Post	Schuld	Uhr
Art	Frau	Huld	Markt	Qual	Schur	Wahl
Bahn	Frift	Hut	Mast	Rast	See	Wand
Bank	Gang	Rück-fehr	Maus	Ruhr	Spur	Wehr
Braut	Ge-bühr	Rost	Maut	Sau	Spren	Welt
Brust	Ge-fahr	Ruh	Milch	Scham	Stadt	Wuth
Brut	Geiß	Rur	Milz	Schaar	Statt	Zahl
Burg	Ge-walt	Last	Roth	Schau	Stirn	Zeit
Flur	Gier	Laus	Null	Scheu	Streu	Zier.
Flut	Hand	List	Ruß	Schmach		

b. The Neuter Substantives.

Haß	Blatt	Eis	Geld	Hemd	Kleid	Loch
Am	Blei	Ende	Glas	Herz	Knie	Loos
Antliß	Blut	Erbe	Glied	Heu	Korn	Loth
Auge	Boot	Erz	Gold	Hirn	Kraut	Mahl
Augenmerk	Brett	Fach	Grab	Holz	Kreuz	Mal
Bab	Brod	Faß	Gras	Horn	Lamm	Malz
Beil	Buch	Feld	Haar	Huhn	Land	Markt
Bein	Dach	Fell	Harz	Jahr	Laub	Maß
Be-steck	Ding	Fett	Haupt	Joch	Leid	Maul
Bett	Dorf	Fleisch	Haus	Kalb	Licht	Meer
Bier	Eck	Floß	Heer	Kind	Lied	Mehl
Bild	Ei	Garn	Heil	Kinn	Lob	Moos

Mus	Pfand	Rohr	Schmalz	Stück	Vieh	Wild
Nest	Pferd	Ros	Schock	Tau	Volk	Wort
Nez	Pfund	Salz	Schwein	Thal	Wachs	Zelt
Obst	Rad	Schaaf	Schwert	Thier	Wehr	Zeug
Del	Reh	Scheit	Seil	Thor	Weib	Ziel
Dhr	Reich	Schiff	Sieb	Tuch	Werg	Zink
Paar	Reis	Schilf	Spiel	Ver=deck	Werk	Zinn.
Pech	Rind	Schloß	Stroh	Ver=lies		

Note 1.—Many pure primitives have taken the prefix *ge*, as: *Gesez*, *Gebot*, &c. These are neuter, except the following, which are masculine: *Gebrauch*, *Geruch*, *Gefang*, *Gestank*, *Gewinn*.

Note 2.—The following masculine substantives in *e* belong originally to the pure primitives: *Friede*, *Funke*, *Gedanke*, *Glaube*, *Haufe*, *Käse*, *Name*, *Same*, *Schade*, *Buchstabe*, *Wille*.

§ 129. II. Spurious primitive substantives are those which have added to the root the terminations *t* (*te*, *ft*), *b* (*be*), or *e*, as: from *flieh-en* to flee, is formed *die Fluch-t* flight; from *schreib-en* to write, *die Schrif-t* writing; from *jag-en* to hunt, *die Jag-b* hunting; from *sa-en* to sow, *die Saa-t* seed; from *thu-en* to do, *die Tha-t* deed; from *könn-en* to be able, *die Kun-ft*, art; from *flieg-en* to fly, *die Flieg-e* fly; from *spinn-en* to spin, *die Spinn-e* spider; from *gönn-en* to grant, *die Gun-ft* favor; from *vernehmen* to perceive, *die Ver=nunf-t* reason; from *schlag-en* to beat, *die Schlach-t* battle; from *komm-en* to come, *die Zu=kunf-t* and *Un=kunf-t*, the future and arrival.

Note.—Spurious primitives in *e* are particularly numerous; they must not be confounded, however, with the derivatives in *e*, although there exists no difference of gender between them.

§ 130. GENDER OF SPURIOUS PRIMITIVES.

Primitive substantives of the spurious form are of the *feminine gender*.

The following exceptions, however, are *masculine*: *Bedacht*, *Betracht*, *Dienst*, *Docht*, *Draht*, *Duft*, *Dunst*, *Durst*, *Ernst*, *Trost*, *Gascht*, *Gewinnst*, *Hest*, *Cast*, *Schacht*, *Schast*, *Stift*, *Trost*, *Verdacht*,

Verlust, Banst, Wicht. Another exception is neuter, viz. das Gift poison.

Note.—Some spurious primitives have taken the prefix *ge*, as: die Ge-bur-t, die Ge-schich-te (from *geschehen*), die Ge-bär-de.

§ 131. III. A great many primitives have assumed one of the endings *el*, *en*, *er*, to which terminations, in this case, no meaning is attached, as: Hamm-er, Gatt-el, Gart-en, &c. Substantives thus formed are termed primitives of the *middle form*.

§ 132. GENDER OF PRIMITIVES OF THE MIDDLE FORM.

Substantive primitives of the *middle form* are of the *masculine gender*.

Exceptions:—

a. The Feminine Substantives:—

Aber	Kammer	Rüster	Drossel	Hummel	Raspel	Spindel
Auster	Kelter	Schleuder	Eichel	Kugel	Rassel	Staffel
Blatter	Kiefer	Schulter	Fackel	Kuppel	Schachtel	Stoppel
Butter	Kammer	Achsel	Fessel	Kurbel	Schaukel	Tafel
Elster	Klapper	Ampel	Fidel	Mangel	Schaukel	Trommel
Faser	Leber	Amsel	Gabel	Muschel	Schindel	Wachtel
Feder	Leiter	Angel	Geißel	Nadel	Schüssel	Waffel
Flitter	Maser	Büchel	Gurgel	Nessel	Semmel	Windel
Folter	Natter	Deichsel	Hechel	Rudel	Eichel	Wurzel.
Halfter	Otter	Distel				

b. The Neuter Substantives:—

Alter	Gatter	Leber	Muster	Ufer	Mandel	Füllen
Bauer	Gitter	Luder	Polster	Wasser	Rudel	Rissen
Eiter	Klaster	Matter	Ruder	Wetter	Wiesel	Lehen
Euter	Lager	Messer	Eisler	Wunder	Becken	Wappen
Fuder	Raster	Nieder	Steuer	Zimmer	Eisen	Zeichen.
Futter						

Note.—The two preceding lists are arranged alphabetically according to each of the terminations *er*, *el*, *en*.

§ 133. DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

— *er*. The affix *er* is used to form masculine names of persons, as: *der Räuber=er* the robber, *der Schneider=er* the tailor, *der Berliner=er* the inhabitant of Berlin, *der Schweizer=er* the Swiss. They are formed from verbs, substantives, and proper names of places and countries.

Note.—Proper names thus formed are frequently used as adjectives, but then they are indeclinable, e. g. *der Wiener Künstler*, the Vienna artist. *Die Leipziger Messe*, the fair of Leipzig.

— *in* (*inn*). By this affix, masculine names of persons* are made feminine, e. g. *die Hirt=in* the shepherdess, *die König=in* the queen, *die Sanger=in* the singer.

— *chen* and *lein*. By the affixes *chen* and *lein* are formed diminutives, e. g. *Das Söhn=chen*, or *Söhn=lein*, the little son, *das Messer=chen* the little knife, *das Tisch=chen* the little table.

Note.—The affix *chen* is peculiar to the Lower (North) German dialect, and *lein* to the Upper German (South).

All diminutives are of the neuter gender.

— *ling*. With this affix are formed names of persons from substantives and adjectives, e. g. *der Nachkömm=ling* the descendant, *der Hof=ling* the courtier. It denotes frequently contempt: *der Dichter=ling* the poetaster. A few names of animals and of things are also formed with *ling*, as: *der Hânf=ling* the linnet, *der Hâcker=ling* chopped straw.

All substantives in *ling* are of the masculine gender.

— *ung*. This affix is employed in the formation of nouns of action from derivative and compound transitive verbs, e. g.

* It is to be observed that the term "*names of persons*" must be taken in its widest sense, applying to all *human* beings, such as *Karl*, *Marie*, *Mann*, *Frau*, *Hirt*, *Räuber*, *Sänger*, *Tänzerin*, *Riese*, *Ritter*, &c. Opposed to the *names of persons* are the "*names of things*," abstract nouns included, such as *Haus*, *Baum*, *Weg*, *Wald*, *Weise*, *Stolz*, *Bernunft*, &c. The *names of animals* form an intermediate species, but they approach very near the *names of persons* in their grammatical signification or application, as: *Föwe*, *Taube*, *Liger*, *Wurm*, *Fisch*, *Bär*, &c.

die Uebersetzung the translation, die Zerstörung destruction. This affix often indicates the state which the verb denotes, as : die Erfahrung experience, die Ordnung order.

Note.—A few substantives of this form are derived from substantives, and these have a collective signification, e. g. die Waldung the wood, die Stallung the stabling, die Kleidung clothing.

Derivatives in ung are of the feminine gender.

— niß. Substantives formed with niß express abstract and concrete notions ; they are derived from verbs and substantives, e. g. das Bündniß alliance, das Verzeichniß the catalogue, das Erzeugniß the product, das Hinderniß the impediment.

Note.—The following only are formed from adjectives : die Finsterniß, die Wildniß, das Geheimniß.

Substantives in niß are neuter, with the exception of the following, which are feminine : Bedrängniß, Bekümmerniß, Besorgniß, Betrübniß, Bewandniß, Empfangniß, Ersparniß, Erlaubniß, Fäulniß, Finsterniß, Kenntniß, Verdammniß, Wildniß.

— sal and sel. By these affixes substantives are derived from primitive substantives, and from some verbs. They express concrete and abstract notions, e. g. das Räthsels the riddle, das Schicksal fate.

Substantives in sel and sal are neuter.

— ei. Substantives in ei are formed from other substantives, and from verbs. Words of this form are either nouns of action, as : Heuchelei hypocrisy, Schmeichelei flattery, Drucker-ei printing establishment ; or collective nouns, as : Reiter-ei cavalry, Stuter-ei stud.

Derivatives in ei are of the feminine gender.

— schaft. This affix is used in the formation of nouns of action from names of persons, e. g. Freundschaft friendship, Knechtschaft slavery, Feindschaft enmity. Substantives in schaft are used as collective nouns for persons, e. g. die Bürgerschaft citizenship, Bruderschaft brotherhood.

Derivatives in schaft are feminine.

— thum. This affix is closely related to schaft ; it is added to names of persons, and signifies quality, condition, dignity, &c..

as: *Rönig-thum* royalty, *Christen-thum* christendom, *Ritter-thum* knighthood. It is rarely added to adjectives and verbs, as: *Reich-thum* riches, *Irr-thum* error, *Wachsthum* growth.

Substantives in *thum* are neuter, except *Irrthum*, *Reichthum* and *Wachsthum*, which are masculine.

— *heit* and *feit*. These two affixes, which are etymologically the same, are used in the formation of nouns of quality from adjectives, e. g. *Frei-heit* freedom, *Kühn-heit* boldness, *Gesund-heit* health, *Möglich-heit* possibility, *Eitel-heit* vanity.

Note.—The affix *feit*, instead of *heit*, is used with adjectives having an affix, except with such as end in *en* and with the adjective *dunkel*, as: *Ueb-el-feit*, *Sicht-bar-feit*.

Substantives in *heit* and *feit* are feminine.

— *e*. With *e* are also formed nouns of quality from adjectives, e. g. *Größ-e* greatness, *Güt-e* kindness, *Lång-e* length, *Härt-e* hardness, *Kält-e* coldness, *Treu-e* faith, *Still-e* stillness, *Lieb-e* love.

Substantives in *e* are of the feminine gender.

Note.—The following adjective-substantives must not be confounded with the preceding; they are names of persons and animals, and are of the masculine gender, viz.: *Affe*, *Barde*, *Bote*, *Bracke*, *Bube*, *Buhle*, *Bulle*, *Bürge*, *Bursche*, *Drache*, *Erbe*, *Falke*, *Farre*, *Gatte*, *Göße*, *Hase*, *Heide*, *Jude*, *Junge*, *Kämpfe*, *Knabe*, *Knappe*, *Laie*, *Löwe*, *Nesse*, *Pathe*, *Pfaffe*, *Rabe*, *Rappe*, *Recke*, *Riese*, *Rübe*, *Schurke*, *Schütze*, *Sklave*, *Trappe*, *Zeuge*. To these may be added also the masculine names of persons formed with the prefix *ge*, as: *Gefährte*, *Gehülfe*, *Genosse*, *Geselle*, *Gespiele*; and the names of nations in *e*, as: *der Preuße*, *Schwabe*, *Franzose*, *Sachse*, *Böhme*, *Russe*, *Türke*, *Schwede*, *Däne*, *Griecher*, &c. See also § 128, *Note* 2.

Prefix *ge* —. With the prefix *ge* are formed collective nouns and nouns of action from primitive substantives. The vowel of the primitive syllable is modified, e. g. *Ge-büsch* bushes, *Ge-birge* chain of mountains, *Ge-wässer* waters, *Ge-räusch* noise, *Ge-dränge* pressure, *Ge-spräch* conversation.

With the prefix *ge* are formed also iterative nouns from verbs, without modification of vowel, e. g. *Ge-rede* talking, *Ge-brause* roaring, *Ge-rassel* rattling.

Substantives formed with the prefix *ge* are neuter.

§ 134. COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives may be compounded with all kinds of words and prefixes, e. g. Wein-glas, Baum-wolle, Böse-wicht, Reit-bahn, An-fang, Auf-stand, Ver-nunft, Ent-schluß, Un-glück, Ur-sprung, &c.

The last member of the composition is called the *fundamental word* (Grundwort), and contains the principal notion, which is defined by the first, i. e. the *determinative word* (Bestimmungswort), e. g. Ein-gang, Auf-zug, &c.

The determinative word frequently takes, on account of euphony, the syllables *e*, *en*, *es* (*ē*), e. g. Tag-e-buch, Aug-en-blick, Sieg-es-lied, Hülf-s-truppen, Weihnacht-s-geschenk.

Note.—The determinative word always assumes the letter *ē*, if it has one of the terminations *schaft*, *heit*, *ung*, *ling*, e. g. Freundschafts-dienst, Freiheits-lied, &c.

The following particles are particularly used in the composition of substantives: *an*, *ab*, *auf*, *aus*, *außer*, *bei*, *dar*, *ein*, *fort*, *gegen*, *gesammt*, *heim*, *hin*, *her*, *hinter*, *mit*, *nach*, *neben*, *nieder*, *ob*, *ohne*, *quer*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, *vor*, *wieder*, *wider*, *wohl*, *zu*, *zwerch*, *zwischen*: An-kunft, Ein-gang, Um-sicht, Ab-fahrt, Unter-gang, Gegen-stand, Zu-kunft, &c.

The particles *aber*, *after*, *erz*, *miß*, *un* and *ur*, are no longer used as separate and independent words, but substantives are frequently compounded with them:—

aber — means *again*, as: *abermals*. It signifies also that which is erroneous, spurious, e. g. *Aberwitz* insanity, *Aberglaube* superstition.

after — signifies that which follows, as well as that which is *false*, e. g. *Aftergeburt* after-birth, *Afterrede* slander, *Afterkönig* mock-king.

erz — indicates always that which is highest according to its condition or quality: *Erzherzog* archduke, *Erzbösewicht* arrant-villain, *Erzengel* archangel.

miß — expresses the defectiveness of a thing, as: *Mißbrauch* abuse, *Mißgriff* mistake.

un — signifies either the absence of that which is expressed in the fundamental word, or it indicates the opposite quality of

a thing, as: Unsterblichkeit immortality, Unfruchtbarkeit sterility, Undank ingratitude, Unglück misfortune, Unsinn nonsense.

ur — means *first, primitive*, as: Ursprung origin, Urwald primitive forest, Urbild archetype, Urquell fountain-head. Sometimes it has the same signification as the prefix *er*: Urtheil judgment, sentence, from *ertheilen*.

Substantives are compounded with the prefixes *be, ent (emp), er, ver, zer*, as: Verrath, Befehl, Erschaffung, Empfehlung, Zerstörung, &c. These prefixes have, in substantives, the same power as in the corresponding verbs: *verrathen, befehlen, erschaffen, empfehlen, &c.*

Note.—On the gender of compound substantives, see § 11.

§ 135. The theory of the gender, as dependent on the form of the word, being briefly recapitulated, the following rules may be established; and these, as nearly as possible, exhaust the subject.

I. GENDER OF PRIMITIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

1. Primitive substantives (monosyllables), and the compositions of the same with particles and prefixes are of the *masculine* gender, e. g. *der Baum, der Leib, der Gang, der Fall, der Anfang, der Aufgang, der Zustand, der Verkauf, der Zerfall, der Entschluß, &c.* The exceptions are the feminine and neuter primitives enumerated under § 128. *a* and *b*.

As exceptions also may be considered the *spurious* primitives (ending in *t, ft, d, and e*), which are of the feminine gender, as: *die Schrift, die Kunst, die Bier-de, die Gab-e, &c.* Those in *t, ft, d, te, de*, are not numerous, and are all to be found amongst the substantives given under § 21, 2, and § 129. Spurious substantives in *e*, however, are in great number; and may be taken together with the derivatives in *e* (§ 133. — *e*), which are likewise of the feminine gender. The latter must not be confounded with the adjective-substantives in *e* (§ 133. — *e. Note*), which are masculine.

Note 1.—A few spurious primitives are masculine; they are to be found under § 130.

Note 2.—Primitive substantives of the *spurious* form must be distinguished from those *pure* primitives in which the letters *b* and *t* belong to the root itself.

2. Primitive substantives of the *middle form*, viz., all substantives with the affixes, *en, el, er*, are also *masculine*, e. g. *der Vater, der Handel, der Besen, &c.*

The exceptions are the feminine and the neuter words given under § 132. *a.* and *b.*

II. GENDER OF DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

1. *Masculine.*—All derivatives in *er, ing, ling* and *ig*, as : *der Mal-er, der Lieb-ling, der Kön-ig.*

2. *Feminine.*—All derivatives in *heit, feit, schaft, ung, ei, e, in (inn), ath, uth*, e. g. *die Frei=heit, die Knecht=schaft, die Fass=ung, die Reiter=ei, die Lieb=e, die Heir=ath, &c.*

Note 1.—The exceptions are *der Horn=ung*, and *das Met=schaft*.

Note 2.—It is a remarkable peculiarity, that the very large number of *abstract* substantives formed with affixes are nearly all of the feminine gender.

3. *Neuter.*—All derivatives in *chen, lein, sal, sel* and *niß*, e. g. *das Kind=lein, das Baum=chen, das Schiff=sal, das Hind=niß, &c.*

Note.—The exceptions are 3 masculine words in *thum* (§ 133. — *thum*), and 13 feminine words in *niß* (§ 133. — *niß*). The substantive *Trübsal* is used both in the feminine and neuter genders.

Neuter are also the substantives formed with the prefix *ge** (§ 133. *ge* —), as : *das Ge=sicht, das Ge=räusch, &c.*

Note 1.—Exceptions : The feminine words *Geburt, Geduld, Geschichte, Gebärde, Gewalt, Gefahr, Gebühr*, and the masculine words *Gebrauch, Geruch, Gesang, Gestank, Genuß, Geschmack, Gewinn*; all of which, however, belong to the primitive substantives.

Of the *neuter* gender are likewise all infinitives used substantively, as : *das Gehen, das Schreiben, das Sprechen*; and all adjectives used as substantives of an *abstract* signification, as : *das*

* The prefix *ge* is the only one which has any influence on the gender of the substantive.

Alte, das Dunkel, das Gute, das Schöne, &c. Adjectives, however, being used as names of persons, must also receive a personal gender, e. g. der Alte, die Alte, der Weise, die Deutsche.

Note.—All words are neuter, which, without being real substantives, and without changing their form, are used with the definite article as *abstract nouns*, as: das Suchen, das Muß, das Grün, das Ich, das Hier und das Dort, das Wenn und das Aber, &c.

III. GENDER OF COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

Compound substantives receive the gender of the principal word of the composition, i. e. of the last, as: der Amt-mann, die Delflasche, das Schauspielhaus, das Frauenzimmer, die Hofkirche, der Hauptmann, &c.

Exceptions: der Mittwoch, der Abscheu, die Antwort, das Gegentheil, die Anmuth, Demuth, Großmuth, Langmuth, Sanftmuth, Schwermuth, Wehmuth.

Note.—Names of towns are always neuter, of whatever gender the principal word may be, as: das Hamburg, das Magdeburg, das Edinburgh, das Königsberg, &c. Names of castles, however, compounded with Burg, are feminine, as: die Wartburg, die Engelsburg, die Toggenburg.

§ 136. FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

PRIMITIVES.

Primitive adjectives spring from the root with or without change of vowel: e. g. the roots of the adjectives wach, weise, bleich, dürr, zäh, treu, gleich, glatt, schön, are found in the primitive verbs wach-en, wiss-en, bleich-en, dörr-en, zieh-en, frau-en, gleich-en, gleit-en, schein-en.

Note 1.—Some primitive adjectives have taken the prefix ge, as: ge-nehm, ge-sund, ge-wiß, ge-nau.

Note 2.—Many primitive adjectives also have assumed one of the terminations (without signification) el, en, er, d, t, e, as: bitt-er, ed-el, eb-en, fun=d (fenn-en), dich=t (dih-an), träg-e, müd-e.

§ 137. DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES.

—ig. This affix is joined to nouns of action, and indicates

possession, and what is peculiar to a thing, as : *mächt=ig, fleiß=ig, muth=ig, ruh=ig, ver=stünd=ig.*

— *isch*. This affix indicates the proceeding from a person or place, and also the manner of an existence or action. Adjectives are derived with this affix from proper names, names of persons, and nouns of action, as : *Œäch=isch, Ruß=isch, Polländ=isch, Röm=isch, weib=isch, dieb=isch, kind=isch, neid=isch, spött=isch.*

— *bar*. This termination expresses *bringing forth*, and also the capability or possibility of doing or suffering something. It is added to nouns of action and to verbs : e. g. *frucht=bar, dank=bar, straf=bar, eß=bar, &c.*

— *sam*, indicates the inclination to that which is expressed in the primitive word, and is joined to substantives and verbs, as : *furcht=sam, arbeit=sam, wach=sam, spar=sam, folg=sam.*

— *en* and *ern*, indicate the materials (*Stoff*) of a thing, as : *seid=en, stein=ern, hölz=ern, gold=en, silb=ern.*

— *lich*, indicates similarity of form or quality, also the manner of an action or condition, as : *könig=lich, brüder=lich, kunst=lich, stund=lich, glück=lich.* Adjectives are derived with this affix from substantives, adjectives, and verbs.

— *icht* and *haft* have the same signification as *lich*, as : *gras=icht, wahr=haft, thör=icht, meister=haft.*

§ 138. Adjectives may be compounded with substantives, verbs, adjectives, and particles. The fundamental word, necessarily, must be always an adjective, as : *liebevoll, künster=fahren, kohlraben=schwarz, freudenlos, lebensmüde, merkwürdig, aufmerk=sam, mitleidig, widersinnig, zukünftig, &c.*

Note.—The adjectives *leer, los, reich, voll, werth*, and *würdig* particularly, are often compounded with substantives, as : *freudlos, verehrungswürdig, bemerkenswerth, &c.*

§ 139. FORMATION OF VERBS.

Verbs are either primitive, derivative or compound.

All complex and irregular verbs (§ 59—68) are primitive, to which must be added also those of the Simple Order mentioned under § 122.

§ 140. *Derivative* Verbs are formed :—

a. By merely adding the infinitive termination —en to substantives or adjectives, as : *fisch*=en to fish, *schiff*=en to sail, *stärk*=en to strengthen, *wärm*=en to warm, *schwäch*=en to weaken.

Note.—Verbs which are formed from adjectives are subject to a modification of vowel.

b. By an internal change of sound, verbs are derived from other verbs. This internal change of sound consists in the modification of the radical vowel, and in the permutation of the vowel *i* into *e*. In this manner are especially formed transitive verbs (with causative signification) from intransitive, as : *fallen* from *fällen*, *hängen* from *hängen*, *legen* from *liegen*, (*ver*=) *schwenden* from *schwinden*, *senken* from *sinken*, *setzen* from *sitzen*, *sprengen* from *springen*, *tränken* from *trinken*, *saugen* from *saugen*, *heften* from *haften*, *wenden* from *winden*, *flößen* from *fließen*, *führen* from *fahren*, &c.

c. By the following affixes :—

—*chen* and *ken*, which add force to the signification, as : *hórchen* from *hören*, *henken* from *hängen*.

—*el=n*, indicates diminution, repetition, imitation, contempt, as : *fränkelein*, *spöttlein*, *flügelin*, *frömmeln*.

—*er=n*, denotes repetition, inclination, as : *klappern*, *schläfern*.

§ 141. COMPOUND VERBS.

Simple verbs are compounded with substantives and adjectives, but especially with particles, as : *muthmaßen*, *lobpreisen*, *wetterleuchten*; *großthun*, *freilassen*, *fehl schlagen*, *hochachten*; *abreisen*, *ankommen*, *aufstehen*, *herkommen*, *vorsehen*, &c.

Note 1.—All prepositions, when compounded with verbs, are reduced to the power and signification of adverbs.

§ 142. Verbs compounded with prefixes are termed *spurious* compositions. They approach in their nature the derivatives, between which and the genuine compounds they form an intermediate link. The following are these prefixes :—

ge —, does not, in general, change anything in the signification of the verb; sometimes it adds more force to it: e. g. *ge-reuen*, *ge-trauen*, *ge-frieren*, &c.

Many verbs compounded with this prefix, are no longer in use without it, as: *ge-lingen*, *ge-nesen*, *ge-niesen*, &c.

Note.—The prefix *ge* — is supposed to be an old preposition: Gothic, *ga*; OHG. *ka* and *ki*; Latin, *co=cum*.

be — (the particle *bei*, OHG., *pi*, *bi*) indicates generally the direction of the activity expressed by the verb to an object. Intransitive verbs are changed into transitives by means of this prefix: e. g. *be-sitzen*, *be-fallen*, *be-weinen*.

Substantives and adjectives are likewise changed into transitive verbs by this prefix, as: *be-gaben*, *be-mühen*, *be-günstigen*; *be-freien*, *be-sänftigen*, *be-schönigen*.

Note.—The substantive frequently takes in these compositions the affix *ig*, as: *be-leid-ig-en*, *be-gnad-ig-en*, *be-mächt-ig-en*, *be-läst-ig-en*.

ent — (instead of which *emp* — is used before *f*, but only in the three verbs *empfangen*, *empfehlen*, *empfinden*), indicates transition into another state, as: *ent-zünden*, *ent-schlafen*, *ent-stehen*; it denotes also removal, separation, and privation from an object, as: *ent-fliegen*, *ent-kommen*, *ent-ziehen*, *ent-halten*, *ent-laden*, *ent-haupten*, &c.

Note.—The prefix *ent* is: Gothic, *and*; OHG. *ant*, *int*, *in*.

er — (OHG. *ar*, *ir*, and *ur*, originally *auf*), indicates generally a direction to a personal object, as: *er-bitten*, *er-jagen*, *er-ringen*; it denotes also that the object expressed by the verb is attained, and that the action is entirely accomplished, as: *er-halten*, *er-kaufen*, *er-betteln*; also the direction from the *interior* (*auf*) of an object, or a motion upwards (*auf*), as: *er-gießen*, *er-geben*; *er-bauen*, *er-stehen*, *er-blühen*, *er-ziehen*; it signifies also the transition into another state, as: *er-wachen*, *er-zittern*, *er-staunen*.

ver —, in its original signification means *forth*, *away*, and expresses a direction turned away from the personal subject, e. g. *ver-jagen*, *ver-lassen*, *ver-kaufen*, *ver-schenken*; it indicates also

an error, loss, destruction, or annihilation, as : *sich ver=schreiben, sich ver=irren, ver=kennen; ver=lieren, ver=spielen, ver=schlafen; verderben, ver=blühen, ver=brennen, ver=giften, &c.*

Note.—The prefix *ver*— is : Gothic, *fair, faur* ; OHG. *far, fer, fir, for*, and *fra*, and is identic with the Latin *per, prae* ; Sanscrit, *pra* and *para*.

zer —, indicates *separation, crumbling into pieces*, if the verb be intransitive, and *destruction*, if the verb be transitive, as : *zer=gehen, zer=fallen, zer=fließen, zer=stieben; zer=hauen, zer=legen, zer=spalten, zer=reißen, &c.*

Note.—This prefix is in Gothic *dis* (Latin also *dis*) ; OHG. *zu, za, ze, zi, zar, zir*.

§ 143. FORMATION OF THE PRONOUNS.

1. *Primitives.*—They form a peculiar class of roots, termed *pronominal roots* (Pronominalwurzeln), as : *ich, du, er, sie, es, wir, ihr, sie; mein, dein, sein, ihr; un=er, eu=er; mir, dir, ihm, uns, euch, ihn=en, mich, dich; der, die das; dies=er, jen=er; wer, was*. All other pronouns, and many primitive prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs have sprung from them.

Note.—The chief principle of the formation of words appears to me to lie in the union of verbal and pronominal roots.—*F. Bopp*.

2. *Derivatives.*—The derivation of pronouns is necessarily very limited, Ex. : *der mein=ige, dein=ige, un=er=ige, eu=er=ige, ihr=ige, &c.*

3. *Compounds.*—Pronouns are frequently compounded with other pronouns, prepositions, and adverbs : e. g. *je=manð* (OHG. *ioman*, i. e. *io* some, and *man* man) ; *nie=manð* (OHG. *nioman*, i. e. *nio* no, and *man*) ; *der=jenige, der=selbige, der=selbe* ; also *soldh* and *weldh* are compounds, although they have now the appearance of simple words : *soldh* has sprung from the Old-German *so-lîh*, *so=g=leîch*, so-like, i. e. such ; and *weldh* from the Old-German *hue-lîh*, or *we-lîh*, *wie=g=leîch*, or *wie beschaffen*, of what kind.

Note.—In the pronoun *etwas* (OHG. *etewaz*) the syllable *et* is a very ancient prefix ; Old Ger. *eddes* and *eta*. This prefix exists now only in *etwas*, *etwan*, or *etwa* (Old Ger. *etewanne*) perhaps, and in *etlicher* some ; Old Ger. *eta-lîhher*.

Compositions of pronouns with the prepositions *wegen*, *halben*, and *willen*, as : *meinetwegen*, *deinetwegen*, *meinethalben*, *unseretwegen*, *um deinetwillen* ; *deswegen*, *deßhalb*, *um desswillen*, *weßhalb*.

Compositions with the nouns *Fall*, *Gestalt*, *Maß*, *Seite*, as : *beßfalls*, *bergestalt*, *dermaßen*, *meinerseits*, *unsererseits*, &c.

Note.—To these belongs also the composition with the antiquated substantive "*die Lei*" (OHG. *leige*), signifying mode and manner, as : *derlei* (of this kind), *dieserlei*, *welcherlei*, *solcherlei*, *meinerlei*, *deinerlei*, *vielerlei*, *mancherlei*, &c.

Compositions with the adjective *gleich* (like), as : *meinesgleichen* (my like), *deinesgleichen*, *seinesgleichen*, *unseresgleichen*, *deßgleichen*, *bergleichen*, &c.

§ 144. FORMATION OF THE ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed for the greater part from verbs, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals; and most of the prepositions and conjunctions are taken from adverbs.

In German, almost every adjective and participle, in its fundamental form, may be used as an adverb of quality : e. g. *flüg* prudently, *weise* wisely, *schön* beautifully, *kurz* shortly, &c.

Note.—In the Old German language adverbs were formed by the affix *o*, as : *rekto*, *snello*, *lango*, which affix was reduced in the Middle High-German tongue to the weak *e*, as : *snelle*, *lange*, *starke*, and at last entirely dropped, as : *schnell*, *recht*, *stark*.

1. As original adverbs we consider the following : *viel*, *mehr*, *meist*, *genug*, *eh*, *seit*, *früh*, *wohl*, *nah*, *fern*, *oft*, *nun*, *je*, *ne*, *noch*, *ja*, *aussen*, *unten*, *oben*, *vern*, *fort* ; to these are to be added also the prepositions *ab*, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *bei*, *durch*, *in* (*ein*), *ob*, *um*, *vor*, *zu*, the original signification of which is adverbial, and which, even now, in their composition with substantives and verbs, have entirely preserved the nature of adverbs.

Note.—The origin of the above adverbs is obscure, and their connection with other parts of speech cannot be traced. Many particles have now assumed the appearance of simple primitives, in consequence of their form having become contracted and abbreviated.

2. Many adverbs have sprung from demonstrative or interrogative pronouns, and these are then called *pronominal adverbs*. From the Gothic demonstrative pronoun *his*, Old Ger. *hir*, are derived *hin* (OHG. *hina*), *hinter*, *hinten*; *her* (OHG. *hëra*), *hier*; *hinnen*. From the demonstrative pronoun *der*, *die*, *daß* (Old Ger. *der*, *diu*, *daz*), proceed the particles *daß*; *dann*, *denn*; *da*, *dar*, *dannen*; *dort*; *desto*; *doch*. From the interrogative pronoun *wer*, *was* (Old Ger. *huër*, *huaz*), have originated the adverbs *wann*, *wenn*; *wo*, *wannen*; *wie*. The adverb of quality *so*, is derived from the Gothic pronoun *sa*, *sô*. The particle *so* is compounded with *al* (all) in *also*, which is finally reduced to *als*.

Note.—The *pronominal adverbs* are very frequently compounded either with themselves or with prepositions, as: *daher*, *dahin*, *woher*, *wohin*, *hierher*, *hierhin*, *dorthier*, *dorthin*; *vorher*, *nachher*, *umher*, *bisher*, *mithin*; *hervor*, *hernach*, *heraus*, *herum*, *darauß*, *darauf*, *worin*, *fomit*, &c.

3. Many adverbs are formed from cases of substantives and adjectives, for instance, the *genitives* *morgens*, *abends*, *nachts*, *keinesweges*, *flugs*, *theils*, *falls*, *links*, *rechts*, *stets*, *besonders*, *vergebens*, *ostwärts*, *heimwärts*, &c., and the *accusatives* *allezeit*, *einmal*, *manchmal*, *weg* (den Weg), *heim*, &c.

4. Adverbs are variously formed by the composition of substantives and adjectives with prepositions, as: *unterweges*, *vormals*, *beiseits*, *bergan*, *waldein*, *bergauf*, *stromab*, *stromauf*, *jahraus*, *jahreïn*, *beisammen*, *fürwahr*, *zugleich*, *vielleicht*.

To these may be added also the compositions of the substantive *Weise* with other substantives and adjectives, as: *vorzugeweise*, *theilweise*, *scherzweise*, *glücklicheweise*, *unglücklicheweise*, &c.

5. Many adverbs are formed with the affixes *lich* and *lings*: e.g. *freilich*, *wirklich*, *wahrlich*; *rücklings*, *blindlings*, *meuchlings*, &c.

6. The adverbs *balb* soon, *gern* willingly, *kaum* hardly, *sehr* very, *schon* already, *fast* almost, are originally adjectives, as: *balb* (OHG. *palt*), has primitively the signification of "*bold*, *quick*:" *gern* (OHG. *kerno*), as original adjective signifies *eager*: *kaum* (OHG. *kum*, from the verb *chuman* to suffer),

painful, little : *sehr* (Old Ger. *sér* the pain), sore : *schon* (Old Ger. *scóno*) from *schôn* : fast (Old Ger. *vasto*), from the adjective *fest*.

Note.—The adverb *wenig* (Old Ger. *wénac*) little, as original adjective, signifies "sad," as: *wánit sih kináda*,—*diu wénaga sêla*, *eš hōffet (wáhnt) sich Gnade die traurige Seele.*—*Muspilli ed. Schmeller.*

7. The following adverbs are of peculiar formation : *immer*, *nie*, *nimmer*, *nicht*, *nein*, *nirgend*, *nur*, *sonst*, *heute*, *heuer*, *heint*, *neben*, *empor*, *zwar*. From the simple adverb *je* (Gothic *aiv*, time; Old Ger. *io*, *eo*), *ever*, are derived *nie* (Gothic *ni-aiv*; Old Ger. *nio*), *never*; *immer* (Old Ger. *eo-mér*, *ie-mer*), *always*, compounded of *je* and *mêhr*; *nimmer* (Old Ger. *nio-mér*, *nie-mer*), *never*, compounded of *nie* and *mêhr*. The adverb *nicht* (Old Ger. *nio-wiht*) is formed with the ancient negative particle *ni*, and the ancient substantive *wiht*, a thing, something, thence also *nichtē*, nothing; *nein* is formed by the composition of *ni* and *ein*. *Irgend* (Old Ger. *iohuergin*) signifies at a certain time or place, thence *nirgend*, i. e. *nicht irgend*. *Nur* (Old Ger. *newâre*, i. e. contraction of *ne* or *ni* and *wâre*, imperf. *wâre*) only, signifies—*eš wâre denn*, if it were not. *Sonst* is a contraction of the Old Ger. *so ne ist*, i. e. if it be not. *Auch* (Gothic *auk*, from the verb *aukan* to increase), means "adding thereto." *Heute*, contracted from the Old Ger. *hiu-tú*, on this day, and this of the *hiu-takú*; Gothic, *himma-daga*; Lat. *hodie*. *Heuer* (Old Ger. *hiure*), contracted from *hiu-jare*, in this year. *Heint*, contracted from *hiu-naht*, in this night. *Neben* is a contraction of the Old German *in epan*, in der Ebene. *Empor* is contracted from the Old Ger. *in in*, and *por* height, i. e. in die Höhe. *Zwar* is contracted from the Old Ger. *zi warú*, in Wahrheit.

§ 145. FORMATION OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

According to their formation, the prepositions are either *primitive*, as : *ab*, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *bei*, *in*, *mit*, *für*, *durch*, *nach*, *ob*, *ohne*, *seit*, *um*, *von*, *zu*; or *derivative*, as : *vermöge*, *zwischen*,

wegen, mittels, während, nächst, sonder, sammt, &c. ; or *compound*, as : gegenüber, anstatt, diesseit, jenseit, oberhalb, unterhalb, zuwider, zufolge, &c.

Many prepositions are taken from nouns and adverbs, as : gegen, halben, wegen, neben, &c. See § 82.

Note.—The particle *ab*, off, is in the Gothic and Old German languages a real preposition: e. g. *aba wege*, off the way ; *aba mir*, from me. It is used, even now, as a preposition with the dative in several South German and Swiss dialects: e. g. *ab dem Berge* from the mountain. In the New High-German language, however, it is used only as an adverb in compositions, as: *abgehen*, *abreisen*, *Abfall*, *Abzug*, &c.

The following words, chiefly nouns, have assumed only in the modern language the power of prepositions: *zufolge*, *kraft*, *laut*, *mittels*, *diesseit*, *jenseit*, *statt*, *troß*, *willen* ; *gemäß*, *längs*, *nächst*, *ungeachtet*, *unweit*, *während*.

§ 146. FORMATION OF THE CONJUNCTIONS.

They are either *primitive*, as : *da*, *auch*, *daß*, *und*, *dann*, *denn*, *doch*, *so*, *als*, *wie*, *wenn*, *weil* ; *derivative*, as : *nämlich*, *ferner*, *bevor*, *schließlich*, &c. ; or *compound*, as : *vielmehr*, *gleichwohl*, *obwohl*, *damit*, *indem*, *darum*, *deßhalb*, &c. Most of the conjunctions were originally adverbs, and many of them are even now used as such.

§ 147. FINAL OBSERVATIONS.

It may be remarked that the power of forming new words by an *internal change of sound* (*Ublaut*) in the root, although the most ancient principle, is long since extinct in the German language, and no new terms can be created in this way, for nobody would understand them. The *derivation* of words through the medium of affixes and prefixes expired next. In the present language derivation continues alive only in part, and under great restrictions. The modern language evidently tends to supplant derivatives by compounds ; and in the facility of composition which it possesses is reserved a last but inexhaustible means of continually enlarging its stock of words in

proportion as extended knowledge may demand them. This must be considered as an invaluable advantage in every Germanic tongue, through which a number of new expressions of great force and beauty is readily obtained. The power of forming words by composition can be extinguished only with the life of the language itself; but it must not be forgotten, that great judgment is required in its use.

CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

I. NATURAL ORDER OF PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>(Objectives &c.)</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Das Kind	ist	.....	wach.
Der Mann	ist	.....	ein Dieb.
Er	hat	mir den Brief	geschickt.
Wir	werden	in die Stadt	gehen.
Sie	kommen.	..... |	.....
Karl	schreibt	.....	ab.
Das Mädchen	machte	das Fenster	auf.
Er	ist (schon)	.....	ausgegangen.
Der Knabe	ist (heute nicht)	.....	fläßig gewesen.
Du	wirßt (nur)	eine Stunde	gearbeitet haben.

II. INVERTED ORDER OF PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>(Obj. cases, &c.)</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Es	ist	ein Komet	.....	erschieden.
Es	erschien	ein Komet.	.....	.....
	Ist	er	.....	gekommen?
	Kann	das Rad	.....	fertig sein?
	Wäre	er	nach Hause	gegangen.
Den Brief	hat	der Bote	meiner Frau	gebracht.
Den Wein	trank	er	(nicht).	.....
Gestern	ist	sie	nach Berlin	abgereist.
Daher	reiste	der Fremde	(von hier)	ab.
Daß er lügt,	habe	ich	(schon lange)	gewußt.
Wenn er kommt,	gehen	wir	.....	weg.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

<i>(Subordinative Conjunction.)</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>(Obj. cases, &c.)</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>
weil	das Haus	meinem Sohn	gefallen	hat.
daß	du	von ihm nicht	betrogen	werdest.
als	er	die Thür	zumachte.	.....
wenn	sie	.....	lesen	kann.
welchen	wir	dem Manne	zurückgegeben	haben.
.....	welches	ihm nicht	angenehm	gewesen ist.
was	wir	(aber nicht)	thun	wollten.
für den	er	einen Tag	gearbeitet	hat.
dessen	Bruder	zu mir	kommen	wird.
aber da	wir nicht	zu ihr	gehen	können.

CONSTRUCTION.

I. NATURAL ORDER OF PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

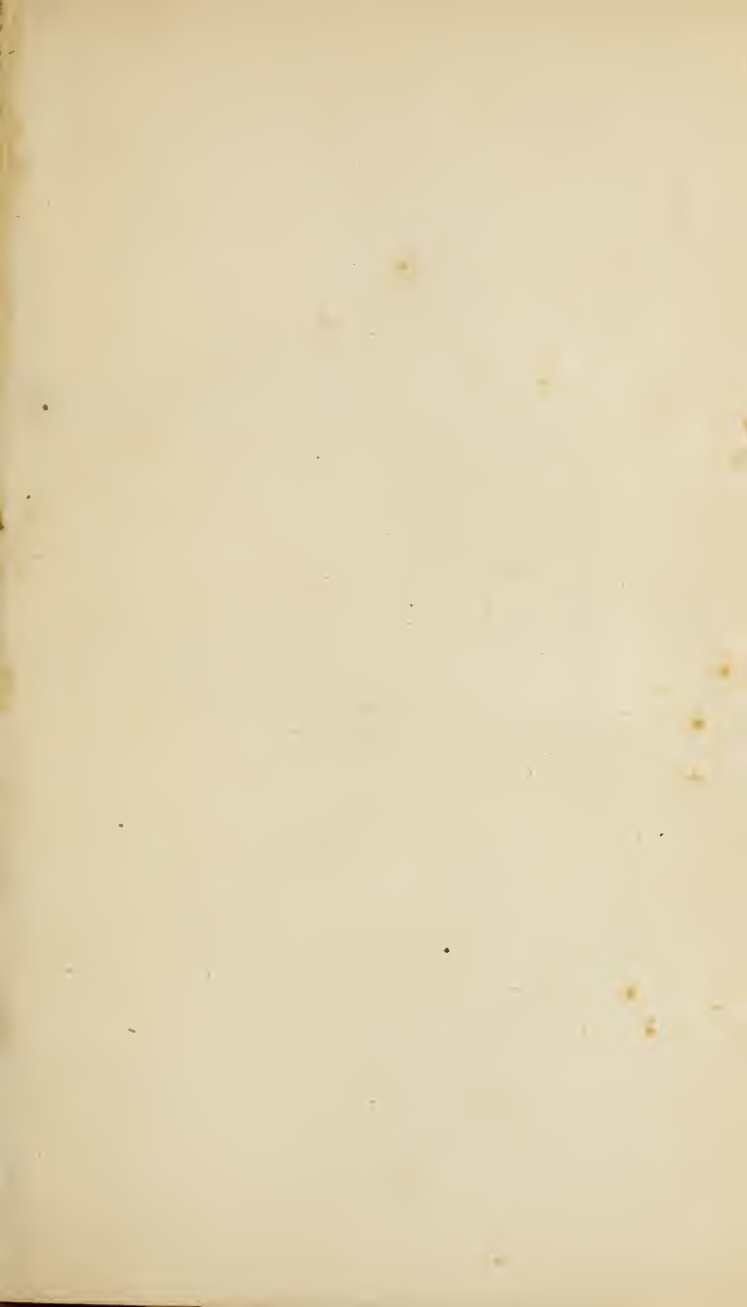
SUBJECT.	COPULA.	OBJECT.	PREDICATE.
(<i>Adjective attribute.</i>) Der gute		(<i>Secondary.</i>) ienem Bettler	gegeben.
(<i>Substantive attribute.</i>) Cohn	hat	(<i>Primary.</i>) einen Pfennig	
Unser	gab	dem Manne	zurück.

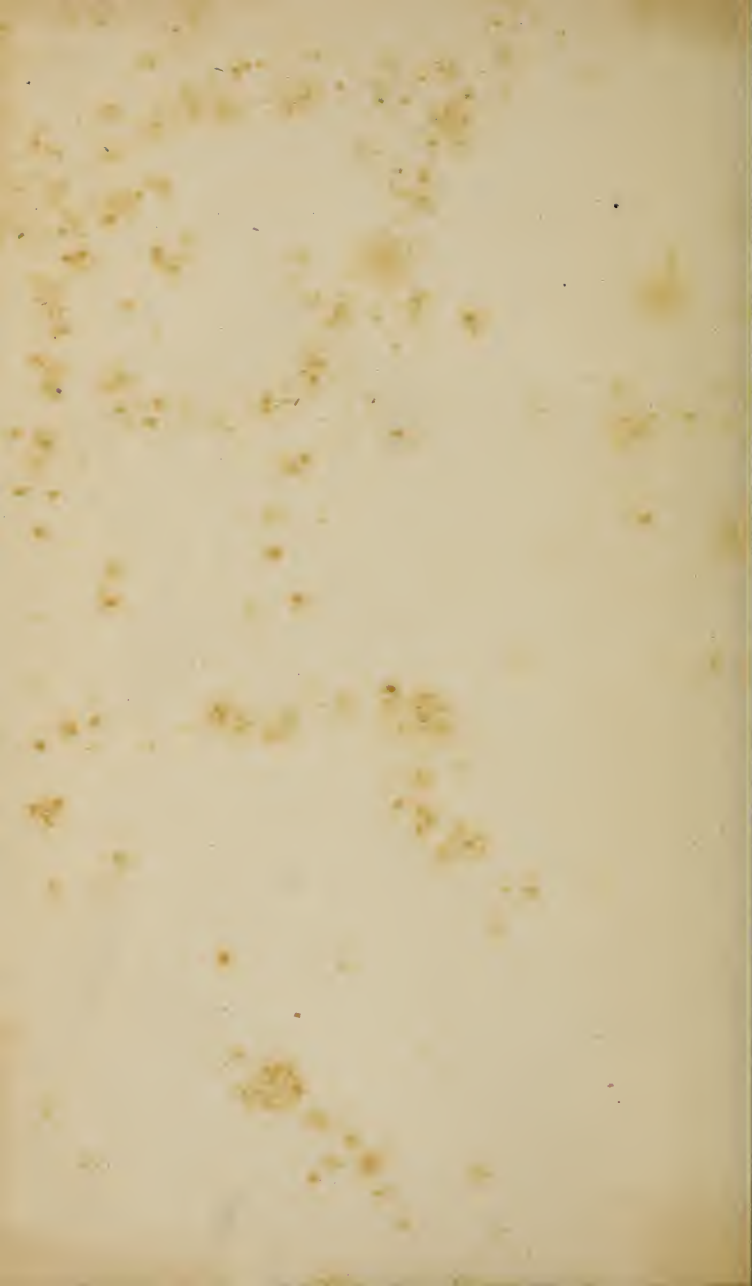
II. INVERTED ORDER OF PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

COPULA.	SUBJECT.	OBJECT.	PREDICATE.
(<i>Adjective attribute.</i>) Heute	(<i>Substantive attribute.</i>) Cohn	(<i>Secondary.</i>) ienem Bettler	gegeben.
Der gute	Freund	dem Manne	zurück.
Den Brief	aus Paris	.....

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT.	OBJECT.	PREDICATE.	COPULA.
(<i>Adjective attribute.</i>) Nachdem	(<i>Secondary.</i>) ienem Bettler	gegeben	hatte.
(<i>Substantive attribute.</i>) Cohn	(<i>Primary.</i>) einen Pfennig		
der gute			







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